SATURDAY NIGHT

NOVEMBER 8, 1952 10 CENTS

Why There Is No Peace

by Willson Woodside

THERE IS NO PEACE this Armistice Day, although men have been negotiating terms at Kaesong and Panmunjom for nearly a year and a half; although a huge Asian "Peace Congress" has just met in Peking; although the representatives of most of the nations of the world are eagerly and passionately discussing the problem in the United Nations.

There is no peace, because it takes two to make peace, and we can't even begin to agree with the Communist enemy as to what peace means. When we say peace we don't put it in quotation marks, or need any long explanation of what we mean. We mean that we want the fighting stopped, the soldiers brought home, the arms put aside, and that we will then try to live alongside the former enemy according to the terms of a treaty. But to the Communists there is no more an objective peace than there is objective truth. We are dealing, after all, with people who have been broadcasting to their people in celebration of the establishment of their "People's Government", calling on them to "defend the democratic dictatorship."

Peace, like truth, is what best serves the Communist cause. Peace is when no one is attacking the Soviet Union and the "people's democracies." Stalin was good enough to explain in so many words a few weeks ago just what the world-wide Communist-sponsored "peace movement" was intended to accomplish. He felt that he had to correct the notion held by many comrades (who could have given them such an idea?) that it was simply a camouflaged revolutionary movement aimed at taking over the countries in which it gained a strong foothold.

THE AIMS of the peace movement, translated from his doubletalk, are simply to gain time, to prevent others from attacking the Communist nations. At the most, it might be able to force out of office a "warmongering" government. It is quite beyond the Communist conception, and outside of Stalin's definition, that a peace movement should concern itself with stopping wars started by Communist nations in Korea or Indo-China, or seek to promote peace treaties for Austria or Germany. "Peace" to Stalin is any proposal or manoeuvre that morally hamstrings the Western world, while leaving the Soviets free to expand their empire and their slave labor system.

So far we have been cheated every time we have

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HOW TV AFFECTS A COMMUNITY
by Mary Jolliffe

CENTRAL CANADA AND THE BOOM
by Michael Barkway

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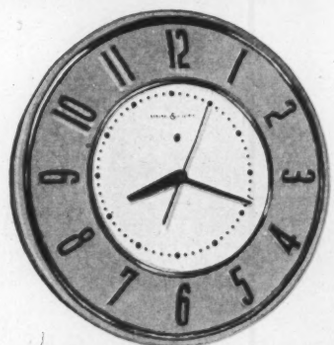

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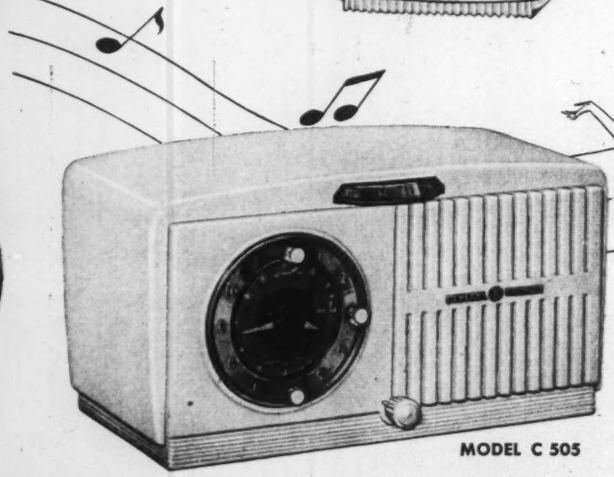

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

FINANCE MINISTER Douglas Abbott is essentially a happy man, and a non-worrier, says MICHAEL BARKWAY. He weighs Abbott's character as a finance minister, and scores points for and against him as a possible prime minister . . . LESLIE ROBERTS writes of a mine in the sky, the Red Rose mine in BC that yields vital tungsten . . . JAMES GRAY sums up what the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto means to Canadians . . . HAL TRACEY examines the criticism of the security measures taken to protect cash and valuables in our banks . . . An effort to bring back the "lost audiences" to the motion picture houses is described by TED HUGHES . . . Canadian actresses who have made good abroad and the difficulties they have had to overcome are reviewed by MARGARET NESS . . . FOSTER HEWITT gives his views on this season's NHL teams and on the state of the game in general.

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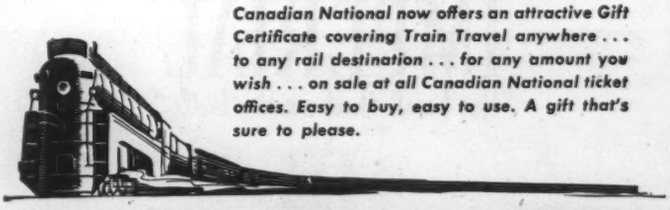

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OTTAWA VIEW

Sterling Conference Prospects

by Michael Barkway

CANADIAN officials who attended the preparatory Commonwealth talks in London have now presented their report to the Cabinet. On the basis of their report this Government has to define the policy it will follow when the Prime Ministers meet at the end of the month.

The officials' business at the preparatory meeting was to clear the ground for the ministers' talks. Their reports are being treated as highly secret, and no one can tell what the Prime Ministers will do until they meet. But the frame of conjecture, it seems to me, is now very much narrowed; and you can rule out both the worst and the best of the expectations of the past few months.

On the one hand, there will be no desperate plunge back towards Empire Preferences, no attempt to return to the idea of a closed Commonwealth trading bloc. On the other hand, there will be no wild leap into immediate convertibility; the pound will not be turned free to find its own level before Christmas; there will be no sensational or dramatic reversal of sterling policy.

The best parallel I can find to describe the British position is that of a man with a broken leg. If you've been through this, you'll remember the long peaceful weeks in bed with a huge plaster cast protecting your leg. Then the doctor appears one day and whips the cast off, and you have to start learning to walk all over again. This presents two problems. One is that you're terribly afraid of falling flat on your face. The other is the actual pain of getting the disused and damaged muscles back into play again. In a bad case — say, with a knee—the patient sometimes wonders if it's worth the effort and the pain, and if he wouldn't rather just go on with a stiff leg for the rest of his life.

THE BRITISH, according to the present evidence, are being good patients. They are not falling into the defeatist inclination to stay in bed and give up the effort. But they are terribly afraid of falling flat on their face; and they know that they are in for some pain. They are sticking to it, but they are moving gradually. When you're first learning to walk again, it's a great help to have a pretty nurse at your arm, and it's necessary to have some support to stop you falling flat on your face.

The determination to walk again, to restore conditions which will permit the pound to be made convertible, goes back to the Finance Ministers' meeting last January. At that stage the first consideration had to be to check the drain on the reserves; the crisis had to be met. But the Commonwealth countries agreed that their goal was convertibility; and they agreed that it couldn't be achieved until each of them had put its own house in order and balanced its own accounts with the rest of the world. They haven't gone back on that. Even while the crisis was being met (by import restrictions and controls) R. A. Butler was trying out on the British the first tentative steps towards orthodox economics. They've worked well: only a few dragging steps to start with, but enough to encourage the patient to try a few more.

The two main principles which Canada has always insisted on are accepted; we don't need to preach the principles any more, but only to help in putting them into practice. The first was that domestic policy held the key to the balance of payments problems; the second was that there was no hope in increasing restrictions but only in liberalization of trade. All the sterling countries know that these are the only two ways to learn to walk again. But they face the patient's inevitable problems.

The anti-inflationary policies necessary to restore incentive and mobility to the British economy are going to be painful, which means that they may be politically impossible. The political necessities in this situation are hard facts which Canada and the United States can only accept. St. Laurent and Abbott may play the role of pretty nurses and try to cajole the patient along: but in the end the patient knows how much pain he can bear.

LIBERALIZATION of trade and removal of artificial restrictions means some degree of risk-taking. Each new step is an adventure, and the patient can only move forward if he has some assurance of support. To start with it generally means a nurse on each side. Canada may be the pretty nurse, healthy and attractive, but still slim and frail. This will also need the beefy old sister from Washington.

It is, within these terms, reasonably clear what we may expect from the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It will be an attempt to sketch a plan for learning to walk again. It will not propose throwing away any of the crutch controls quickly and suddenly. It will necessarily involve further consultation with the nurses, and particularly with the big beefy sister who is the only person in sight capable of supporting the patient through the first painful lessons. In drawing up the plan, the patient may derive great encouragement and assistance from the pretty nurse. If Canada is to fulfill that role, the patient must be convinced of her sympathy and understanding, and must also feel sure that she has learnt how to get along with the rather intimidating sister.

The plan cannot be final or definite, dramatic or drastic. The United States, in its role of beefy sister, is bound to have a determining voice.

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EDITORIALS

The Editorial Policy of Saturday Night

IN ITS 65 YEARS of publication SATURDAY NIGHT always has been deeply concerned about current issues but never tied to a political party; never controlled by any group of business interests. Successive publishers and successive editors have gloried in a journalistic freedom unsurpassed in any publication in the country.

Since 1922 when Consolidated Press was organized as the publishing house for all Gagnier publications, Miss Mabel Sutton has been president. She has sold her holdings and the holdings of the Gagnier estate to Mr. Jack Kent Cooke who is now president of Consolidated Press.

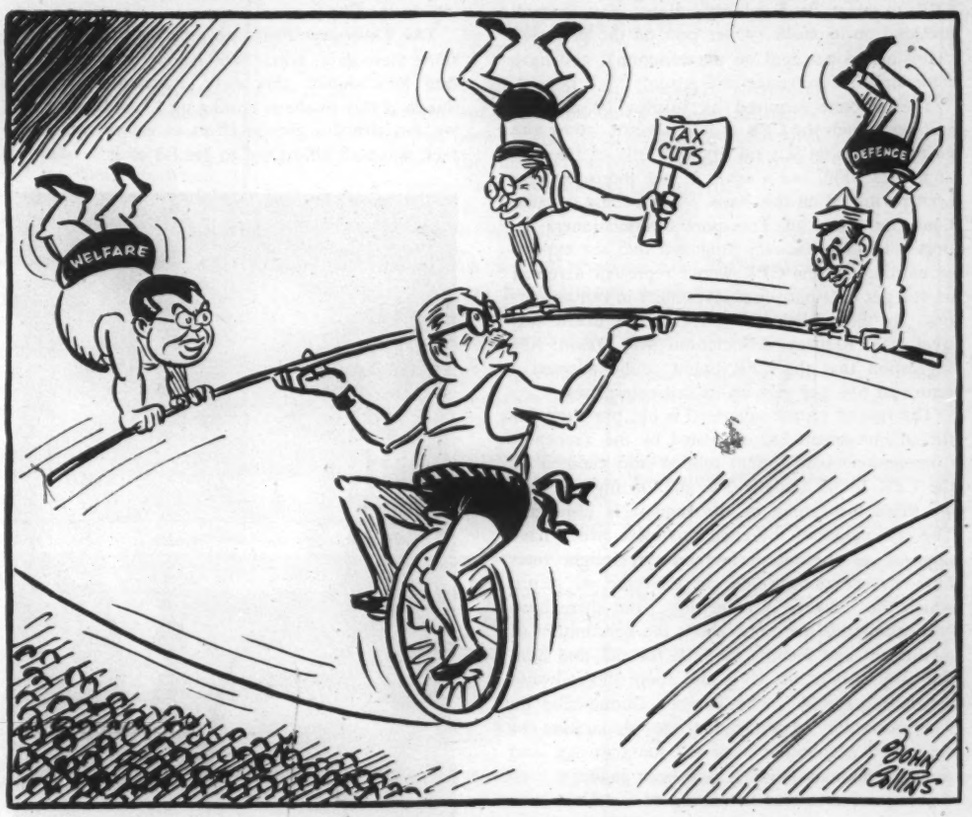
The policy of SATURDAY NIGHT remains unchanged. The editors will have the full support of the new president in guarding the freedom to commend or deplore different actions of the same government or the same public man; in making sure this journal is kept free from party bias. SATURDAY NIGHT maintains the freedom which throughout its long history has given it a continuing opportunity to be of service to Canada.

The Dollar Premium

THE DISADVANTAGES of the premium on Canadian currency over that of the United States are not diminishing, they are multiplying. American newspapers unfriendly to Canada — or perhaps one should say unfriendly to the British Commonwealth and therefore ready to take a swat even at Canada when the chance presents itself — are beginning to suggest that the premium is the result of the lightness of the burden that Canada is carrying in Korea and in UN affairs generally compared with that shouldered by the United States. Since the Americans are inclined to think that the discounting of their currency is a sort of insult, a pulling of the whiskers of Uncle Sam, the explanation that it is actually caused by Uncle Sam's own devotion to the UN cause and Canada's lukewarmness is particularly infuriating to them.

Canada has a sufficiently hard job explaining the moderation of our military effort anyhow, without having also to meet the charge that it is making us rich at the expense of more loyal UN members. There is of course no real connection between the premium on Canadian funds and the size or smallness of Canada's contribution to Korea. The premium is the direct result of an excessive purchase by Americans of Canadian securities, new and old, unaccompanied as yet by the rise in Canadian purchases from the United States which has always attended previous floods of American investment. In the past those floods were almost always promoted by Americans who had machinery and plant equipment to sell to the projects which they were investing in, and the movement of equipment in one direction and of securities in the other maintained a pretty close balance. Today there is no such automatic offset, and Canadians, of course, are in no position to purchase American securities in anything like the volume which Americans can buy from us.

We have never been greatly pleased with the argument that Canada should be exempt from any great increase of military effort because of the value of her economic contribution to the common cause of freedom. It is an argument which has no meaning unless accompanied by a claim that manpower is lacking and cannot be supplied for both economic and military effort at the same time; Canada has itself knocked that argument on the head by its intransigent opposition to increase of immigration. When we have to meet the charge that we are growing rich by our concentration on production and our restriction of military effort, it is time to avoid those courses which make outsiders think we are growing richer than we are.



Ottawa's Balancing Act

Not for the State

THE TASK of prescribing what juveniles and adolescents shall and shall not read is not a proper task for the state, because there is no conceivable mechanism by which the state can perform it. The state can properly and effectively declare that there are certain works which nobody, juvenile, adolescent or adult, shall read, and can prevent such works from being circulated through public channels, or at least can punish their circulators when it discovers them. But it cannot say that certain works may be read by adults but not by juveniles, because there is no means by which it can follow the book and find out just who is reading it.

In a properly disciplined family the father, mother or guardian can say that the juveniles and adolescents shall not read certain books although the state has not ruled against their circulation. About fifty years ago, when family discipline was still effective, fathers and mothers did exercise this power, with good results. If the power is to be exercised at all, there will have to be a restoration of this family discipline. The state cannot possibly do what the family has abandoned the attempt to do.

The state cannot possibly rule that "Women's Barracks", for example, is a book which no adult in Canada should be allowed to read. The instant it so rules it will be compelled logically to rule in the same way about hundreds of other contemporary works and hundreds of the accepted classics of the English and French languages. Yet there must be a great many people who would prefer that "Women's Barracks" should not be read by persons below the age of eighteen, and who if they had any authority over their own juveniles would use it to discourage them from reading it. Not that that would make any great difference, since the topics which are thought to make "Women's Barracks" objectionable are now freely discussed in the news columns of the daily papers—which was not the case fifty years ago.

Freight Rate Tangle

THE LATEST thrilling instalment in the serial story of Canadian freight rates opens next week. The Board of Transport Commissioners has announced hearings starting next Monday on the application of the railways for a definite "rate base" by which the level of freight rates may be

judged. In all the post-war rate cases, starting with the famous "21 per cent case" of 1948, the Transport Commissioners have used the Canadian Pacific Railway as "the yardstick line". They have tried to fix the successive increases in freight rates at such a level that they would enable the CPR to meet its fixed obligations, pay a small dividend on its stock (4 per cent on the preferred shares and 5 per cent on the common), and have something left to "come and go on".

The amount required as surplus or retained earnings which the CPR should have to "come and go on" has been left rather arbitrarily at the sum of $15,235,000, and a series of rate increases have been permitted on this basis. From these calculations the Board of Transport Commissioners reported in their January judgment that the expected earnings of the CPR would represent a return of 4¼ per cent on its net investment in rail properties. In the application which is to be heard next week the Railway Association will present the suggestion that the CPR ought to be allowed a return of 6½ per cent on its rail enterprises.

The rate of return suggested is not unreasonable for an investment last estimated by the Transport Commissioners at $1,000 million and claimed by the CPR to be actually $46 million higher. But we think the timing of the request is ill-judged. The complaints of the eight provinces which have opposed all the recent increases in freight rates have never concentrated on the rate of return which the railways were getting. But there have been numerous questions about the distribution of investment and income between the rail and non-rail properties of the CPR and about the railway's accounting system. The Turgeon Commission on Transportation recommended the preparation of an agreed accounting basis for the railways, and some preliminary studies have been made.

It would seem that the fixing of a definite rate of return on investment for the CPR ought to follow, not precede, the completion of these studies.

Smog, Maples and Washing

BOTANICAL experts now say that smog is the reason honest-to-goodness red maples will never grow on Toronto's University Avenue. And *The Vancouver Province* estimates that smog—smoke and fog—is costing Vancouver people $3 million a year. Other Canadian cities are also becoming increasingly aware that smoke is a national robber. It is a murky thief that cuts down sunlight 50 to 80 per cent and causes a considerable heat loss in winter. It covers buildings with dirt; the chemicals in smoke even eat away large hunks of buildings as they did to the Houses of Parliament in London, England.

While the economic loss by smoke has been rated on the scale of $5 million to $10 million annually in a city of 500,000 inhabitants, it also hits hard at a city's health. Dr. W. C. Heuper of the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, says that the cause of lung cancer, the type increasing faster than any other, may be the dirty air city dwellers breathe.

There are some legal hurdles that local smoke abatement committees have to meet. For instance, railways do not come under city anti-smoke by-laws. Ships, too, are exempted and are regulated, through the authority of the BNA Act, by the Federal Government.

Fortunately, some practical technical moves are already under way. Dieselization will take care of a lot of smoke that railways now cause (mostly in the roundhouses when locomotives are getting up steam). Central heating also reduces smog. Bigger units can use electrostatic elements that attract soot particles at the top of the chimney by an electric charge. An air jet over the fire bed helps too; it stirs up the air and feeds in more oxygen so that all the fuel can be burned before it gets a chance to soil Mrs. Murphy's fresh washing on the line.

The Vancouver Province, especially incensed by smog these days, asks, "Why haven't we the gumption to eliminate this dirty, unhealthy menace? Surely if this smoke is costing us $3 million a year we can afford a greater effort to get rid of it. In fact, we can't afford not to get rid of it."

—CP

MR. VICTOR SIFTON

U of M's New Chancellor

THE UNIVERSITY of Manitoba has just celebrated its 75th anniversary, a reminder that except in a comparative sense it is no longer correct to refer to the *young* west. In its honored history the University has already grown out of one home and is now fully installed at Fort Garry safely away from the noise and bustle of the city and with plenty of room for expansion.

Serving as chancellor for the first time at the anniversary celebration was Mr. Victor Sifton, whose incisive qualities have had full scope as chairman of the University Board.

As publisher of *The Winnipeg Free Press*, Mr. Sifton has built up around him the largest group of writers in this country capable of understanding and interpreting serious news. His editorial page in its approach to economics, to sociology and political economy provides a continuing university course for readers.

Mr. Sifton in his newspaper activities has shown an ability to chart a course and leave to his colleagues freedom in the carrying out of that course. His approach as chancellor to university affairs will, we believe, be similar.

The C. D. Howe Foundation

WE HEARTILY join in the nation-wide approval of the latest step taken toward the advancement of engineering education—the establishment of the C. D. Howe Foundation at Dalhousie University—a step made possible by the interest of a group of friends of the Minister, headed by Senator Isnor. First action of the Foundation has been the endowment of the C. D. Howe Chair of Engineering, to be occupied by Professor H. R. Theakston, present head of the department; further steps will tend to the strengthening of the whole Department.

For a Maritime University, which has contributed so many leading figures to Canada in other fields as well as in engineering, the recent interest and action give added distinction. It is most satisfactory to know that future graduates of a school thus strengthened will be able to contribute even more largely to the scientific development and material expansion of this nation.

An Urgency for Sense

WITH a most commendable concern for the cultivation of powers of expression among young Canadians (whose deficiency in them has been causing alarm among educationists), Mr. C. L. Burton has made over the royalties from his remarkable book "A Sense of Urgency" to the Universities of Toronto and Laval for the encouragement, in each university, of the study of both English and French. This is not, it would appear, another device for getting English-speaking Canadians to learn French and French-speaking Canadians to learn English, admirable though that purpose is. The discretion as to the use of these funds rests entirely with the universities themselves, and conceivably Toronto might use its share entirely for the encouragement of English or equally well for nothing else but the encouragement of French. Generally speaking, however, we should assume that each university will use most of the money for the encouragement of the study of that language which is not the native language of most of its students, if only for the reason that familiarity with a second language invariably increases the student's mastery of his native one.

Mr. Burton has for many years been one of Canada's largest employers of those kinds of labor in which a certain amount of self-expression is necessary. He knows as well as anybody that one of Canada's weaknesses, and one which is increasing rather than diminishing, is in respect of the ability to express oneself clearly and concisely and on occasions gracefully. We have taught everybody to read and write, but we have certainly not taught everybody to read understandingly or to write expressively. Canadians have developed a certain fluency, but it is the sort that depends on a heavy use of clichés, stereotypes and commonplaces.

As for that scrupulousness which insists that every word should properly fulfil its precise function in the sentence, it has almost disappeared. As we write, we have before our eyes an issue of the *McGill Daily* which records that this year's enrolment shows "a decline over the enrolment for the same date last year" and speaks of a new program being adopted "as a substitute to the now defunct displaced person student service."

It is no doubt possible to convey a meaning without using the preposition which the English language has consecrated to that particular purpose, but if some high-minded Montrealer should emulate Mr. Burton and give a similar gift to McGill, and it should have the effect of making McGill students less tolerant of such phrases as "decline over" and "substitute to," we should feel that it was money well invested for the national good. (We have no doubt that both Toronto and Laval need it just as much.)

WHITEOAKS CANVAS

The Work of Mazo de la Roche

by B. K. Sandwell

(The following is the chairman's address at the first of Smith's Literary Luncheons, held in Toronto in honor of Miss de la Roche.)

IT IS just 25 years since that excellent American magazine, the *Atlantic Monthly*, having offered a very large cash prize for the best novel submitted to its editors during a year, decided to award that prize to a young author with the romantic-sounding name of Mazo de la Roche.

She was not an unknown author even then, and she was a Macmillan author, which is something of a distinction in itself. She had three books of fiction to her credit, and a volume of short plays came out in the same year as the prize-winning novel, and two or three of those plays are still favorites with Little Theatre producers. But it always comes as something of a shock when an author who not merely got born in Canada but still lives there scores a first-class hit in one or other of the two larger English-language countries; and I shall not readily forget the sensation caused by the announcement of Miss de la Roche's prize.

It led to a great scurrying around of people anxious to tender her banquets, presentations, testimonials, as promptly as possible, for we all naturally said to ourselves, "This can't last; she will never be able to do it again." And then to our amazement she did do it again, not of course in the shape of another gigantic prize, but at least in the shape of another highly successful novel about the same family as the first one, the first prize one; and this was followed by a whole series of novels, until the Whiteoaks family has become one of the great imaginary families of the world, something like the clerical families in Trollope or the rather less religious families in Balzac, and is known not only to the English-speaking world but also to vast numbers of others who can read about it in translations.

THE GREAT matriarch who dominated it in its earlier stages has been seized upon with delight and embodied upon the stage by several of the greatest actresses of our day. The cinema has not neglected the Whiteoaks family, and I suppose Miss de la Roche must be looking forward to having it brought into the parlors of millions by means of the television screen where the characters will lose some of their spaciousness by having to squeeze together within the compass of the narrow-angle lens.

When it became obvious that the Jalna series could not be written off as a lucky accident but would have to be accepted as one of the great literary creations of the second quarter of the century, some of my Canadian friends began to find another fault with it; it was not "Canadian." It is true that none of the Whiteoaks family bear much resemblance to Jack Canuck, or to Old Man Ontario as depicted in a Toronto *Star* cartoon. But that is a rather limited concept of Canadianism, and one the acceptance of which would seriously hamper the scope of any Canadian writer of fiction.

They are not typical farmers, but there are farmers in the Toronto district not unlike them.

One or two of them could easily get elected to a Township Council either as Conservatives or as CCFers; they are never sufficiently middle-of-the-road to make good Liberals. They do appear to live rather by themselves, within a screen of considerable family privacy; but not all Canadians are as fond of living in a glass house as Mayor Lamport. They are fond of horses, but the younger ones are also quite sporty about motor-cars. Canada would be a more interesting country if it had more people like the Whiteoaks, and it quite easily could have.

AS THE Whiteoaks canvas grew, and character was added to character, another idea got abroad. It was that Miss de la Roche was just putting down on paper a photographic record of her own family, and people began to wonder where she showed up in this family album. Had she left herself out entirely, and if so would not the group necessarily have the air of having an empty space in it somewhere? Or if she was in it, which one was she? Personally I do not believe that Miss de la Roche is a Whiteoaks at all, or even that there is or ever was an actual Whiteoaks family anywhere in Ontario, in the sense in which there is an actual Mariposa in Orillia.

At any rate we know that Miss de la Roche is by no means limited to the Whiteoaks family in her powers of creation. She has written about many other and quite different kinds of people, and her next volume, which will shortly be in our hands, and which is entitled "A Boy in the House," has nothing to do with Jalna at all. Yet its title is thoroughly and perfectly Mazonian. What fascinates her as material for fiction is not the casual relationships which we develop with those whom we meet in business, in social intercourse, in professional contacts and the like, but the tight and often tense relationships which develop between people who are willy-nilly spending a good deal of their lives in one another's pockets. The house is the symbol of the things that tie us together in these tight family bundles, the pressures that we not only cannot escape but do not want to escape. It is significant that the word "house" or the name of a house occurs so often in her titles. It need not be Jalna, but wherever it is the household is the unit she studies, the forces that play within it are the warp and woof of her tale.

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TIME MUST BE BUDGETED

How TV Affects a Canadian Community

by Mary Jolliffe

WHAT HAPPENS to the average Canadian community when it has been exposed to a barrage of television for a three-year period? How potent is the influence of television on the thoughts, manner of living, actions, of the average Canadian in a small community?

This informal study was conducted in an area chosen for TV study by the Canadian Film Institute concerned with TV effect, because its situation and set-up make this area at once representative and indicative of TV's ultimate effect on all Canada. Basically it is an area which might be regarded as a Canadian "norm", a typical town-and-country segment of southern Ontario, slow yet stable in its adoption of innovation, neither jungle nor barren of television aerials.

The population of the town with its surrounding district of five-mile radius is approximately 4,000 about 40 per cent of whom are of continental European extraction. The town itself has nearly 2,000 residents, mostly Anglo-Saxons as the majority of Europeans are tobacco farmers.

The town contains five churches of assorted denominations, a small theatre, a smaller public library, one popular restaurant, and two schools, one primary and one secondary, each numbering about 300 students drawn from the town and surrounding school district.

A year ago, the percentage of TV concentration in the area had reached seven per cent among town families and five per cent among rural. By then the community as a whole was familiar with TV and the majority of residents had had frequent contact with it. Since then, the purchase of TV sets has steadily increased and it is reasonable to assume now that the indications of its community-wide effect are both consistent and dependable. In the two schools about 30 per cent of the pupils have daily access to television in their own homes and the homes of relatives and friends, while the rest are all familiar enough with TV to be well-acquainted with the popular programs and popular TV figures.

At present the general reaction to TV in both adults and children in this section of Ontario is one of intense interest mixed with a touch of impatience. In the home, men as a whole accept it placidly as an absorbing diversion for their leisure hours. The children are fascinated for stretches of time and then leave it for more interesting—and evidently there *are* more interesting—pursuits. The little woman, who has to live with it, finds it irritating and compelling. As one woman confided, "During the day. I won't turn the TV set on . . . I don't want to turn it on . . . but I do!"

According to TV-owning families, the appeal that is offered by favorite programs builds up a far more concentrated effect than that achieved by sheer novelty which quickly diminishes with familiarity. Children, who are at first an all-appreciative audience, in a few months become, by whatever standards they judge, discriminating critics. One teen-ager put it succinctly, "Some of the stuff I used to watch seems dopey now, but Arthur Godfrey is super. I wouldn't miss his show for anything."

IN THESE homes it is undoubtedly the public school children, those between the ages of six and twelve, who spend most time at the TV screen. The attention of the pre-school age infant seems to be so transient as to be negligible.

For the high-school student the TV set has not, as yet, won out against the competition of longer established interests and habits. The teen-aged televiewers, while doting on certain routine programs, still seem to prefer the school basketball game, the Friday dance, the Saturday movie, the local juke-box-and-coke bar. Herd instinct in the adolescent is strong, and the local soda-jerker is likely to be confronted with more teen-agers in one evening than the TV screen in a week.

While a few high-school students devote as much as twenty-five hours a week to watching television, the majority spend far less time at the TV screen, generally between ten and eighteen hours a week.

The public-school students, however, not only show a keener interest in the TV programs, but spend a much higher percentage of their time watching them. The average number of hours per week is anywhere from sixteen to twenty. This may not seem excessive when considered beside the ideal 100 waking hours of the week, but when worked out to a percentage, it is 16 to 20 per cent given to one interest—a little less than the time in the school room.

The preponderance of time given by the primary student to TV is probably because at that age he is too young to be involved in organized sports. He is not as independent as the high school student in his extra-curricular interests, not as much is demanded of him in work on the farm or at school, and he has assimilated TV at a much earlier age. Nevertheless, in the local hockey and baseball seasons, there is a sharp decline in the amount of time spent by this age group in front of the TV set.

Johnny also continues to attend his weekly or twice-weekly movie in preference to staying at home to watch television.

The interest of the primary student in TV is reflected in the classroom. Any demonstration on TV in the technique of a practical process impresses the children with remarkable vividness. A Grade Four teacher describing the constructing of a house was started to be flatly contradicted on a point by one of her students who seized upon the detail in question and put her right. He finished up with the triumphant and irrefutable proof of infallibility: "I know, I seen it on television!"

In relation to school work, the most obvious aspect of TV is its enroachment on home-study time and/or the effect of late hours on the child's work next day. I found that all parents had to make regulations for the control of televiewing during the school week. But then, as one mother pointed out, "You have to make rules anyway. With television in the home, you just have to make more of them."

In the public school, the teachers reported that negligence, when found, had been as great previous to having TV in the home as it was after. Lack of intelligent control of TV in this regard seems to equate lack of intelligent control, period.

Neither the town theatre nor the town library was conscious of suffering from television competition. If, then, TV does not interfere with school work and these normal extra-curricular activities, p r e s u m a b l y something has had to go within the home—hobbies, home duties, reading, perhaps all three.

Undoubtedly, one of the main reasons TV is slower in coming to the farm area than to the town is that farm duties can't wait while the family watches television. The town occupations allow for a laxer time-table. But the mother who mentioned the

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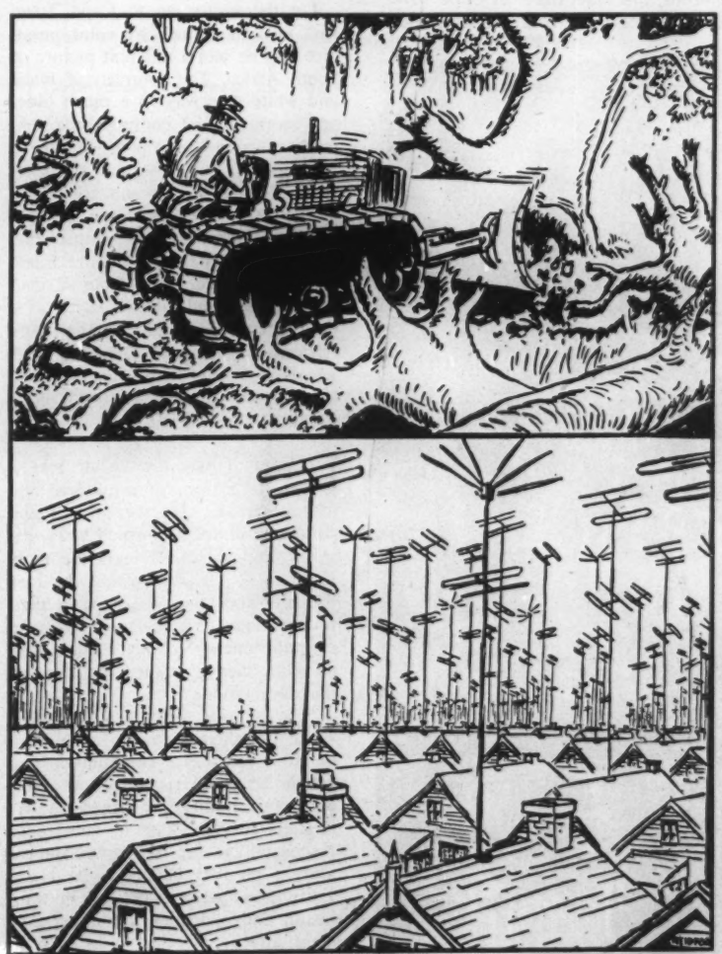

REFORESTATION —Reidford in *The Globe and Mail*

THIS ARTICLE is based on a study (not a survey in a statistical sense) sponsored by the Canadian Film Institute, which is concerned with the effects of TV as well as films. It was completed before the first Canadian station went on the air. The report in full is in process of publication in pamphlet form by the Institute, 172 Wellington Street West, Ottawa.

RUMORS OF COALITION

Seeking a Solution in South Africa

by Hugh Latimer
London Observer Correspondent

Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN and Johannesburg are rival capitals of the Union of South Africa. No two cities could be more unlike. Jo'burg, city of gold, has its bleak, factory-like office buildings which seem to turn their backs on the visitor, but has at the same time a businesslike vitality and warmth. It is the commercial and industrial centre of the country, but also the centre of cultural life and the trade unions, of sport and of crime. Jo'burg has an Edwardian character about it, rich and vulgar, but full of goodwill.

Cape Town is older, many years older, but conscious of remaining beauty. It is a Riviera-type town; its lights sweep along deeply indented bays and promontories and climb the skirts of the mountain. Like Cannes perhaps—but no, that would not be puritan enough for South Africa. More like respectable Torquay.

In Johannesburg the visitor sees South Africa's problems as a South African sees them. Two nations, black and white. The Bantu (African) seems to emphasize by his dress his separateness from the Whites. His flamboyant instincts find expression in long jackets with an exaggerated cut, American ties, and impossible cowboy hats. The black man steps off the pavement in the white man's path, and keeps his eye averted from his enemy. The White pays the same compliment to four Africans walking together.

Even in tatters, which most of them are, the African seems to glory in the drama of his position. He is a member of a *jacquerie*, a comradeship of the unprivileged, plotting for the downfall of the boss. You sense the race-hatred which would make the Bantu, if he had his way now, no more tolerant a master than the white Nationalist. Indeed, whence is the Bantu to learn tolerance? He, too, is a South African.

All around Johannesburg, in farmsteads clustered on the vast dry veld, are the once-poor Afrikander farmers who constitute South Africa's second problem. For the arithmetic of parliamentary democracy has given the rural Afrikanders the key to political power. Both White parties—the Nationalists and the United Party—must seek their support. Currently the Afrikanders are using their power to ensure that South Africa shall never become one nation, black and white together.

This is the kernel of South Africa's peculiarity, say the apologists; no other nation has within its borders two such races as the African and the Afrikander, one in numerical, the other in political, superiority.

Let the visitor go to Cape Town with eyes undimmed by color prejudice and he sees a different picture of South Africa. The contrasts of black and white give way to a much older and more familiar contrast—the contrast of rich and poor. Cultured Afrikanders, rich Jews, and old English ladies seeking the sun are served by a mixed race, the Cape Colored people. Hardworking, respectable, and in all manners and culture European, the typical Cape Colored man feels his imposed inferior status as a deep personal tragedy. The pure Africans there, mostly from the areas where they have long been subjected to European influence, react in a similar way.

IN CAPE TOWN the visitor sees a relic of Europe of a hundred and fifty years ago. He sees a rich and pampered plutocracy which hates, despises, and above all fears the mob. Emotion is piled up behind the idea that the poor must be kept in their proper place, if necessary by draconian punishment. Volunteer bands armed with rifles are called in to ensure this domination.

Side by side with a really active social conscience among some parts of the privileged community (for which South Africa has not been given fair credit) is a general unwillingness for the State to take social responsibility for its down-and-out citizens—if they happen to be black. Existing social services of housing, health and education are under constant attack.

Such was Europe at the end of the eighteenth century. The French found one way out—revolution; the British evolved the slower but also painful process of reform. Will South Africa discover any way out but these?

The latest effort, by Mr. Oswald Pirow, is to organize a Round Table Conference on native policy with the non-Europeans and all the European political parties represented. This interests the United Party, which, while opposing Malan's methods, does not want to fight an election on the native question, on which it is deeply divided.

Pirow, now a neutral, is an ex-Cabinet minister who once had sympathies with Hitler. He thinks a policy of total territorial *apartheid* (racial segregation), with modifications for detribalized natives, offers a basis of cooperation.

TWO-THIRDS of the African continent is unfit for permanent white settlement because of the climate, says Mr. Pirow. By consultation with "other Powers" in Africa, areas could be set aside, he suggests, as independent African States in which the white man would have no rights. He suggests an approach to Britain on the basis of this plan to develop the Protectorate of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland as independent native states.

More original thinking on similar lines has been done by Brigadier Stubbs, who during the war was Director of South Africa's non-European Army Services. He thinks that the only solution is the creation of separate areas for the exclusive occupation of Black and White, maintained on the basis of an all-White and an all-Black economy. (This implies white men doing manual labor, an idea foreign to Africa.)

The Brigadier does not throw the burden of establishing a new "Bantustan" on the British alone. "With all the vast extent of South African land available there is no obstacle to segregation save the selfishness of the white races," he says.

Recently the leading newspaper *Cape Argus* published two articles by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, who was for many years the natives' representative on the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. It was through his efforts that some 95 per cent of the area of Northern Rhodesia is held in trust for native use. The trust territory is, however, agriculturally very backward, and hardly a good advertisement for segregation.

Sir Stewart proposes North-West Rhodesia as one native state and the amalgamation of North-Eastern Rhodesia with Nyasaland to form another. He disclaims any intention of suggesting any similar solution for ter-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

SILENT PROTEST: Procession of 20,000, headed by members of parliament, lawyers, generals, and including many veterans, fills main street of Cape Town, protesting against Malan's defiance of Supreme Court on his native legislation.

—International

NORTHERN POLICEMAN

My Beat in the Arctic

by Insp. Henry A. Larsen, RCMP

as told to Anne Fromer

POLICING the Arctic is very different from law enforcement anywhere else on earth. Elsewhere in Canada the RCMP is a Federal police force expert in the science of crime detection, but the same officers when assigned to the Arctic find that crime detection is the least of their worries. The Eskimos are so inherently honest that theft is almost unknown—I once lost a thermos bottle from my sled and an Eskimo mushed 100 miles in pursuit to return it.

Instead, the Arctic policeman needs a working knowledge of other sciences, sociology and psychology. Especially he must adapt the laws of civilization to people who do not live under, and do not understand, conditions that make such laws necessary. A city man might conclude from a bare statement of facts that Eskimo-land is a place where crime as he knows it can become the virtue filial obedience, and where virtue as the white man understands it might endanger lives.

A case illustrating this paradox occurred on one patrol of mine. I found an Eskimo living with a woman I knew to be another Eskimo's wife. His own wife was nowhere to be seen. His explanation was that the woman with him was pregnant, and therefore could not go with her husband on a long hunt. However, she could still work very well around an igloo, so the two men had exchanged wives while the other was away on a six-weeks' hunt.

This may sound like a questionable arrangement unless it is understood that a wife capable of doing her full share of work is about as important to an Eskimo for survival on a hunt as food, shelter, gun and snowshoes. The Eskimo wife is a specialist in her all-important tasks, an essential (if not equal) partner of the man both on the trackless trail and at home.

Only Eskimo women, for example, have mastered, through centuries of necessity, the art of sewing absolutely watertight and snowproof seams in cariboo and seal skin boots, trousers and parkas. Keeping dry and warm is literally a matter of life and death in the Arctic, where a wetting can mean freezing to death in a matter of minutes. (Clothing sewn by Eskimo women is so warm that inside an igloo, where the temperature may be 80 degrees due to the insulation of snow blocks, an Eskimo immediately strips off most of his or her clothing.)

Because partnership between man and woman is so essential in the Arctic, it may be understandable that Eskimos have evolved a rather different moral code. In fact, any one of the foursome would have been astounded and incredulous if told that they had done something wrong. Sharing all possessions has become an Eskimo way of life due to the economics of survival. An Eskimo who shoots a cariboo when food is scarce quite automatically invites everyone in the settlement to eat from his pot, knowing that he will do the same another day. Because personal pride of possession, including marital jealously, is not a natural

INSPECTOR H. A. LARSEN

Eskimo trait, crimes of passion are extremely rare.

This is fortunate, from the viewpoint of court procedure. When a man has to be brought to trial for a major crime in the Arctic, it often involves literally thousands of miles of complicated travel by all concerned. A case in point was the trial of Akhalgiak, an Eskimo from Sherman Inlet charged with shooting the man with whom he shared an igloo and two communal wives.

Akhalgiak and a number of witnesses had to be brought by dog-sled 600 miles from Sherman Inlet to Coppermine, North West Territories. A judge, prosecutor and defence lawyer had to be flown in from Edmonton, more than 1,000 miles away. There was no lockup at Coppermine, so Akhalgiak was detained aboard my ship, the *St. Roch*, pending trial. Most of the white male population of Coppermine was recruited as jurors.

But even this turned out to be no conventional crime of passion. What had happened—and what Akhalgiak insisted on testifying to, much to the dismay of his counsel who tried to build a defence of provocation, was this:

A BABY boy was born to Akhalgiak's wife about the same time a baby girl was born to another family, and, as is the Eskimo custom, the two families arranged an informal betrothal between the two infants, a sort of informal earmarking of the children for each other when they reached marriageable age.

But the arrangement made relatives of the two couples, so to speak, and they promptly moved into a two-family igloo. (A two-family igloo is the same size, one room, 12 feet across, as a one-family igloo, except that two families live in it.) The inlaws-to-be lived amicably together in communal marriage for a while. Then trouble deyeloped, and one day Akhalgiak shot the other man between the eyes.

The trouble, Akhalgiak said, was not that he objected to sharing wives, but that the other man had departed from Eskimo custom in wanting *both* women as his exclusive wives; was, in fact,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

IGLOO "lab" was built to house Dominion Observatory equipment for magnetic surveys at Baker Lake.
—Photos by NFB

—Panda

STILL functional, but unobtrusively so, and providing the maximum of comfort and pleasure is room at Cooper and Beatty, Toronto typography firm, which reflects thorough and intelligent use of modern materials, sensitively handled.

—Peake & Whittingham

SPACIOUSNESS and lightness are achieved with furniture by Office Specialty Company in entrance way and general office of the Soules Construction Company, light in color and attractive and pleasing to the eye, but business-like.

Businessmen Put Décor To Work in the Office

by Hal Tracey

MOST white collar workers can remember the days, and for some they still exist, when an office was a drab little compartment with a chair, a desk and a typewriter, and little else. It was the same all the way down the line, from the president of the company to the $22-a-week clerk in the stockroom. The only difference was that the president had a bigger desk, and a bigger compartment.

Now a new era has dawned. Since businessmen have stopped regarding the office as an "unproductive unit", as they once thought of it, they have begun to realize that the appearance of their offices and those of their employees can be almost as big a selling point as the salesmen on their routes. This is in keeping with the new concept of public and employer-employee relations that is having its effect on business.

The modern office strikes a happy medium between the bleak functionalism of former days and the wilder flights of fancy that have been achieved by

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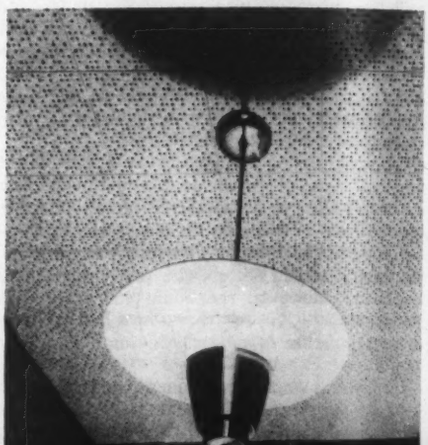
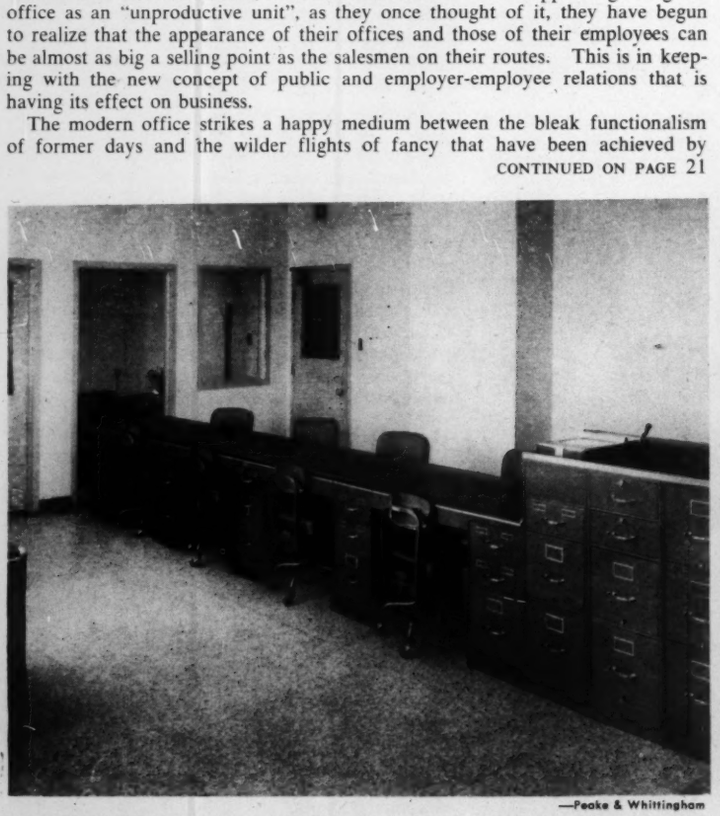


—Panda

PENDANT light works in with modern design, so long as it is beautiful and functional, as this one is, but most modern lighting is unobtrusive and indirect.



—Peake & Whittingham

DOUBLE PURPOSE is served by filing cabinets that double as drawers, and preserve the general pattern of the office by matching with banks of cabinets at right. Picture shows the accounts office at Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

—Peake & Whittingham

BOARD ROOM looks stable, modern and attractive, and chairs deep and comfortable at York County Municipal Offices in Toronto. Light texture of the table adds brightness and dispels heavy gloomy mood of old-fashioned offices.

Central Canada Still Leads

Emphasis during recent years has been on the West's boom, but figures show Ontario and Quebec are still out in front

by Michael Barkway

ONE OF THE most popular legends of current Canadian development is that the West is catching up with the East. The long economic dominance of Ontario and Quebec is supposed to be declining, and the West to be coming into its own.

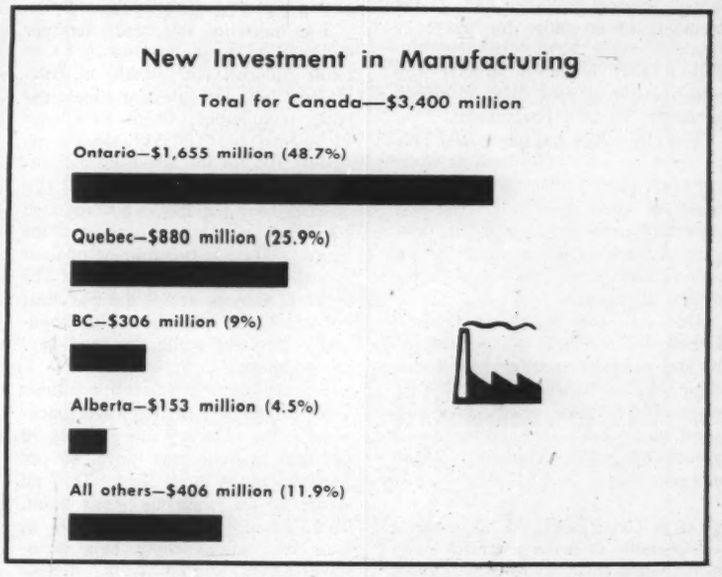
The record does not support this conclusion. It may be a vision of prophetic imagination, but it is certainly not yet an accomplished fact. In the prosaic terms of cold fact Central Canada is not losing ground—and in some respects it is increasing its lead.

In terms of investment, employment or production, Ontario and Quebec continue to attract more than their fair share of new business. Despite all the excitement of the dramatic resources developments like Alberta oil, BC aluminum, and Labrador iron, jobs are increasing faster in Ontario and Quebec than anywhere else, more money is being put into new enterprises in these two provinces, and the value of their production retains its formidable lead over the rest of the country.

In the last five years the total new investment in Canada is estimated at about $20 billion: 38 per cent of this has gone into Ontario, and 23 per cent into Quebec. Alberta and British Columbia each had a share of about one-tenth.

Nearly three-quarters of this investment was made by private investors, the rest by Governments. The most directly productive investment is in the two sectors which the statisticians call "manufacturing" and "primary industries". The distinction between them is the distinction which Canadians so often make between being "hewers of wood and drawers of water" and being processors of nature's raw materials.

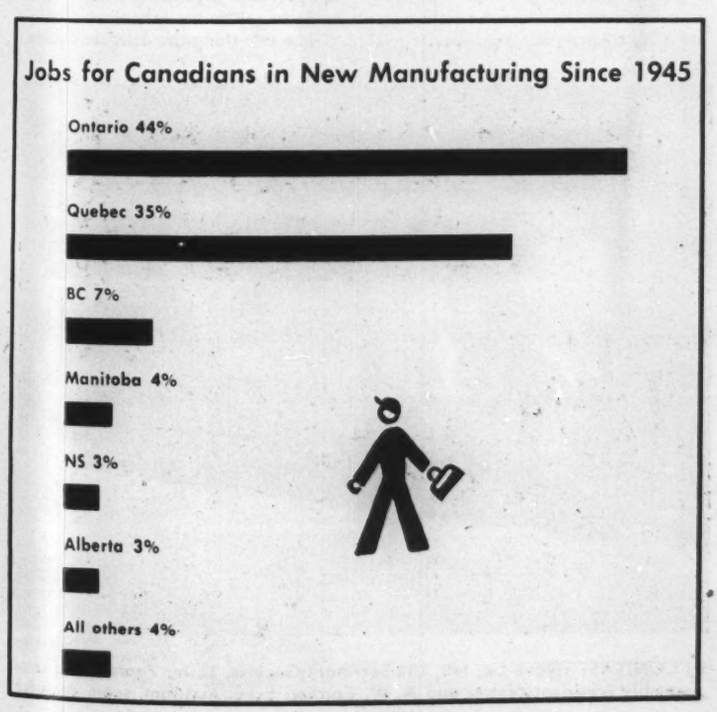
When official publications use the term "manufacturing", they use it very broadly. It includes everything except the very first extractive processes. "Primary industries" means agriculture and fishing; it includes cutting down trees, but not cutting them up; getting oil out of the ground, but not transporting or refining it; digging ore out of the ground but not milling it or refining it. Saw mills and pulp mills and flour mills all count as "manufacturing"; so do oil refineries, ore mills and metal refineries.



UNLESS you remember this, you won't see the significance of these figures about new investment in manufacturing. I've taken five years up to the end of 1952, including the official estimates for this year which must be tentative.

Total new investment in manufacturing in this period was $3,400 million. Very nearly half of it went into Ontario ($1,655 million). Another quarter ($880 million) went into Quebec. BC attracted only 9 per cent of the total, and Alberta about 4½ per cent.

Another interesting sign is the establishment of new manufacturing plants since the war. 1,500 new plants had been started up to the end of last year. More than 40 per cent of them (626) settled in Quebec; (and 60 per cent of these were in or around Montreal). Another one-third (504) settled in Ontario, (with 40 per cent of them around Toronto).



Since new plants can be big or small, the significant thing is the number of people they employ. About 7 per cent of the Canadians working in manufacturing today owe their jobs to new plants started since the end of 1945. Of these new jobs, 44 per cent are in Ontario, and 35 per cent in Quebec. This doesn't leave very many for the rest of the country. British Columbia has 7 per cent of them, Manitoba 4 per cent, and Nova Scotia and Alberta 3 per cent each.

There couldn't be a clearer reminder that manufacturing business (taking "manufacturing" in the widest sense), does not normally choose the wide open spaces. On social and political grounds it may be very desirable to spread it out. But on economic and financial grounds manufacturers like to huddle together.

One more set of figures clinches the argument so far as manufacturing is concerned. In current dollars, the value of production from Canadian manufacturing industries (remember, still, the wide use of the word), has more than doubled since 1946. It increased from $8 billion to $17½ billion (estimated for 1952). This is an increase of 118 per cent. Any province that increased less than that was falling behind the national average.

Actually only three provinces beat the average increase, and a fourth equalled it. Can you guess the four?

TOP of the list in increased value of manufacturing production was Newfoundland. Its increase between 1946 and 1952 is estimated at more than 200 per cent; but it is, of course, on a small base, (from $30 million to $91 million). Ontario came next with an increase of 130 per cent, and it was on a very large base (from $3,755 million to $8,627 million). BC just beat the average with an increase of 122 per cent. PEI (again on a tiny base) just hit it with an increase of 118 per cent.

All the other provinces fell below the national average, with Quebec nearest to it at 110 per cent. Alberta's increase is estimated at 98 per cent, New Brunswick, 95 per cent, Nova Scotia 80 per cent, Manitoba 74 per cent and Saskatchewan 64 per cent.

If you take it by regions, Ontario and Quebec still have just about the same share of the country's manufacturing production as they did in 1931. It's about 80 per cent. BC has 8 per cent, the Prairies about 8 per cent, and the Maritimes about 4 per cent. The most significant change between 1939 and 1952 was a wartime dispersion, which brought the Prairies up to nearly 10 per cent of the total in 1946. But Central Canada has re-established its former position as the producer of four-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES UNITE!

The Have-Nots Have the Votes

by Willson Woodside

THE UN begins its session each year with a so-called General Debate, which is no debate at all but a long series of speeches, in which each nation sets forth its view of the world situation or of its particular regional problem, exhorts the members to do more for peace or cautions them against prying into that nation's domestic affairs, and often gets in a good lick of propaganda for its own government.

The UN, which has never been able to agree to set a time limit to these speeches, justifies them as "setting the tone" of world opinion for the new Assembly—and also allowing the delegates a week or so in which to get around and sound out others on the newest alignments.

One shrill tone which the General Debate set this year was a demand by the have-not members for something like a "share-the-wealth" program. The position, as the have-nots see it, was put in a long and passionate speech by Santa Cruz, the Chilean delegate.

SANTA CRUZ called on the General Assembly to make a careful study of the world revolution which is going on, the pressure from millions of human beings for more material and spiritual satisfaction from life, for wider rights within their nations and in international society.

A billion people, he said, had won independence in the last ten years. 600 millions more live in under-developed colonies or independent countries, in a condition between poverty and extreme misery. Their average annual income is about $60 per head. And in the presence of this misery, three or four hundred million people living at points only a few hours away by aeroplane, have boosted their standard of living notably in the past fifty years. (That's *us*.) This dangerous chasm is widening; the poor are getting poorer and the rich richer.

The mortality rate, only ten per thousand in North America, is 17 in Latin America and 30-odd in Asia. Malaria and tuberculosis decimate the latter populations, which have only 17 doctors per 100,000 persons, as against 106 for the advanced nations. The world's poor get only 2,150 calories of food per day, while the rich get 3,040. Taking a pre-war index figure of 100 for the amount of food available, North America stood at 125 in 1950, Europe at 89, the Far East 87, and Latin America at 70. Population increases while the food supply diminishes.

In such under-developed countries —let no one dare use the word "backward"—the illiteracy rate reaches 90 per cent in India and Libya, 85 per cent in Egypt and Haiti. This all seems to be someone else's fault. There is no suggestion that here at least the nations could help themselves: after all, the highly literate Icelanders are poor people.

"To this situation of permanent misery there has been added in the last few years the monster of inflation," the Chilean delegate went on, "to fire social unrest." And the trading situation is very bad. "The under-developed countries will, in 1952, have suffered an impoverishment amounting to $4,532,000"—their estimated trade deficit for the year. This, though he didn't say so, includes all the big limousines for the pashas in all the under-developed countries, all the extravagances of a Peron, all the fancy American gadgets.

But these poor people shouldn't be poor. Their countries have an immense natural wealth from which they are not receiving the benefits to which they are entitled. There can be no doubt, the delegate said, as to their right to use their own resources, according to the principles of self-determination. What is needed is a world-wide program to develop the backward countries, a "wide, bold program" which would "channelize the world revolution into international cooperation and solidarity." The under-developed countries are conscious that the industrial countries need their raw materials just as much as the former need machinery and capital.

"They are conscious of their strength and, hence, of the fact that they can negotiate on an equal footing with the industrial countries and can demand that the problems of production, expansion, conservation, transformation and distribution of wealth should be solved for the benefit of all."

GENERAL AGREEMENTS should be concluded, Santa Cruz goes on, in which the under-developed countries would participate on an equal footing with the industrialized countries and in which the interests of both groups should be safeguarded so that "their resources of raw materials, labor, experts, equipment, machinery and capital would be used in a cooperative manner."

But none of your Point Four programs (Truman's 1949 proposal for a great American effort at technical assistance). It has to be done through the UN, so that the under-developed nations will be "absolutely sure their interests are not being sacrificed." And there is no question of making raw materials available at lower cost; the governing principle is to raise the standard of living of the poorer peoples.

The Latin delegate ended with a bid for a solid front among Asian, African and Latin American delegations on this matter.

There it is: "Under-developed nations of the world, unite!" It puts just a little different complexion on a program into which the "wealthy" members of the UN, already bearing the entire burden of defending the others, who won't even contribute fighting men to the UN stand in Korea, have begun to put some idealism and a certain amount of practical effort.

IT RATHER SOUNDS as though the "cooperation" is to be all on our side, and recent experiences in Iran, in Egypt, in Burma and Indonesia, into all of which under-developed countries large quantities of Western capital and technical know-how have been poured and almost completely lost, do not encourage new investors.

Nor will the Western governments, contributing to the UN's Technical Assistance Program run by Canada's Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, be encouraged by the attitude shown by Bolivia, one of the major recipients of their aid. The Bolivian delegate permitted himself to describe the UN assistance as "an important event of great consequence." His people understood that it would be "materially advantageous" to them. But they were very much worried over its effect on their sovereignty and were going to have something to say to the UN about that.

The one thing the delegate couldn't

—International News Photos

ARE THEY WORRIED? Andrei Gromyko, left, seems to be biting his nails, and Andrei Vishinsky kept passing his hand over his face at the UN opening session.

—Unations

IN CONTRAST Trygve Lie, left, UN Secretary-General, Lester Pearson, General Assembly President centre, and A. W. Cordier, Exec. Assistant, seem cheerful.

bring himself to say was "Thank you!" He finished with a firm demand for more assistance, a veiled threat that the Bolivians might go Communist if they didn't get the help, a defence of the nationalization of Bolivia's famous tin mines, and an appeal to countries with problems similar to those of his own for solidarity. In the course of his speech he mentioned that the tin magnate, Simon Patino, had a fortune of over a billion dollars but paid only $250 in taxes to the Bolivian state last year. In some way that seemed to be our fault too.

There is no doubt that the underdeveloped countries, more and more often linked these days in what is known as the Arab-Asian-Latin bloc, have the votes to set up an alluring UN program to share the wealth. They cannot, however, vote the money required. The Americans and ourselves would be called upon, in the first instance, to do that.

Now, I don't think we are going to hand it out to Peron-type governments like the new one in Bolivia, with the closing down of the free press in that country as our "Thank you!" I don't think we are going to hand it out to wily Mossadegh or cheerfully incompetent Burmese or Indonesians. We are not going to hand it out readily to an Egypt, whose grasping upper classes have divided up among themselves the vast sterling balances paid off by Britain since the war.

If ever there is such a world-wide program of development, it is certain that it will do just what the Bolivian found so unacceptable: it will impinge on extreme national sovereignty because it will be closely watched and controlled by an international body more powerful than the present United Nations.

UN Jottings

GROMYKO, who is noted as the smart "parliamentarian" of the Soviet delegation, made a slip in a committee meeting when he said "We Russians . . .", caught himself at once and changed it to "We peoples of the Soviet Union." On another occasion he used a saying which came very oddly from Communist lips: "The United States fears the Geneva Protocol on bacteriological warfare *as the devil fears holy incense.*"

Lack of courtesy at the UN impresses those who are familiar with Anglo-Saxon parliamentary usage. Courtesy is held to be the minimum lubrication for carrying on necessary intercourse with opponents one does not like. General Romulo, a former Assembly President, strongly agreed with me that President Pearson should have sent back to his seat the Iraqui delegate who made a personal attack on him from the rostrum. Romulo on one occasion cut off Vishinsky's microphone connection to the interpreters' booths, after the vitriolic Soviet speaker had ignored several requests to take his seat.

On another occasion at this session the American delegate Ernest Gross referred to a statement just made by the Czechoslovak delegate as "similar to false charges made by *other agents of the Soviet group.*" And again, the Byelorussian delegate referred to the Chinese delegate only as "the representative of the Kuomintang group." I have never heard a chairman object in such cases.

Silent partners are the delegations of Saudi Arabia, and more particularly, the Yemen. The latter, in their own brown skirted tunics and white hats—with the Indian women, they are the only delegates who still cling to their national costume—I have never heard say a word since the day they were admitted. The Saudi Arabians have scarcely made an intervention since the days of the Palestine dispute. It will be recalled that their leader, the Emir Faisal, remarked poetically to Yousuf Karsh at the San Francisco Conference, in explanation of his silence, that "Words are

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like the winds of the desert; they blow constantly, but they achieve very little."

Alphabetical seating produces some odd companions. The Israeli are neighbors here, as at home, of the Arab Lebanese. The Turks have to sit next to the Soviet Ukrainians. Canada is cheek by jowl with the Byelorussians, who hold down one of three seats for the Soviet Union which Stalin squeezed out of Roosevelt at Yalta, in return for three Assembly seats for the U.S. American public opinion repudiated the deal when it became known, joking that the spare U.S. seats would have to be given to Brooklyn and Texas, but Stalin still sends a "Soviet" delegation, a "Ukrainian" delegation and the "Byelorussians."

The only interesting personality who ever turned up in the latter was Koudryavtsev, who had been revealed in the Gouzenko Case blue book just previously as the man who set up the main Soviet spy ring in Canada. I had the personal satisfaction of exposing him to the press and he has not been seen around the UN since.

NOT AFRAID of The Bear: It was refreshing in a meeting of the Steering Committee to see the delegate of little Thailand rise to oppose his immediate and menacing neighbor, the Soviet delegate. One of the best barometers of the world situation is the number of votes in opposition or in abstention cast by small nations on questions in which the Soviets have shown a furious interest. The Thai delegate is the popular Prince Wan Waithayakon Krommun Naradhip Bongspradandh.

The Assembly Dome has quite a Space Cadet flavor. The exposed steel beams, painted a dark blue, and the big flat white disk with a hole in it which covers the junction of the beams, give something of the feeling of being ready to take off for another planet, if necessary. In ludicrous contrast are the much-remarked futuristic murals on the walls, one of which looks like nothing so much as a rabbit sliding downhill on its bottom.

You can always tell a satellite delegation. Without knowing who they are, you can spot them coming up the escalator, always moving in a tight group, with one or two beaten, bushy-headed "old foxes", a couple of thin-faced young intellectuals, a plain thug or two, and a purposeful-looking severely-dressed woman.

THE SWEDISH delegate, Foreign Minister Unden, brought joy to a dull session by quoting to Vishinsky's face a peace initiative made by Tsar Nicholas II in 1898, resulting in the first Hague Conference. The Tsar's invitation spoke of "the maintenance of general peace and a reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh on all nations" . . . as the ideal towards which they should work.

It declared: "The ever-increasing financial charges strike and paralyze public prosperity at its source; the intellectual and physical strength of the nations, their labor and capital, are for the most part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed; hundreds of millions are spent in acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though today regarded as the last word of science are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery.

"National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or perverted in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, so do they less and less attain the object aimed at by the Governments."

That makes 54 years of talk about peace and disarmament. But no one dares argue from that that we should stop talking.

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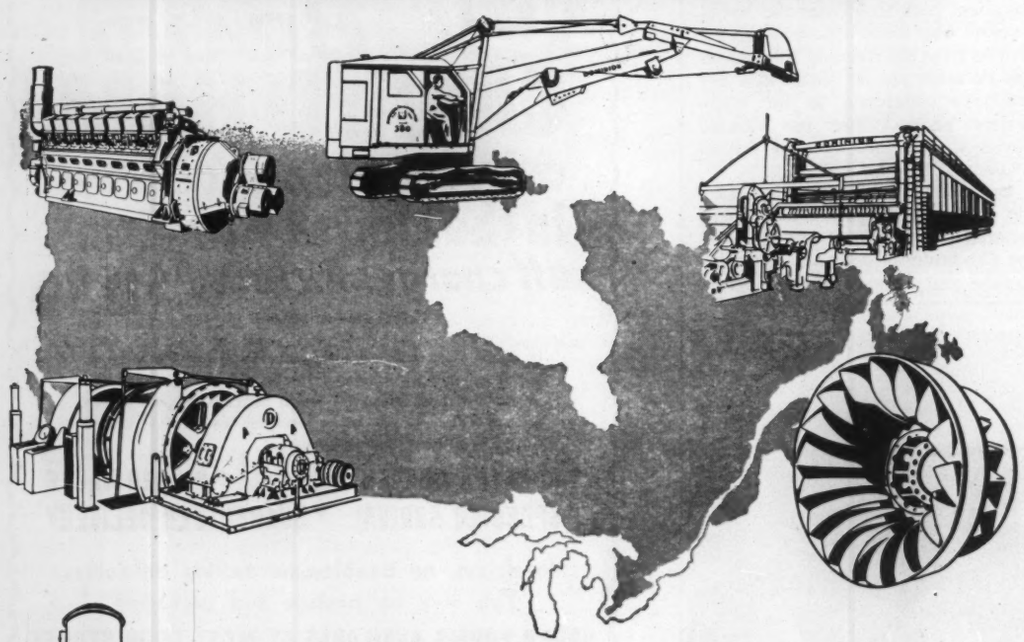

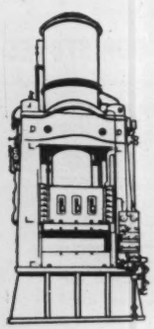

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Jamaica: Canadian Suburb

by James Albert Wales

"DOCTOR'S CAVE" WHITE SANDS BEACH AT MONTEGO BAY

IT ISN'T *too* far-fetched, to claim that Jamaica, largest of the British West Indies, is a "suburb" of Canada.

You can prove it by taking the next plane to Kingston or Montego Bay. When you set foot on terra firma you will be greeted practically simultaneously by a young lady proffering you a trayful of Jamaican Planter's Punches (courtesy of the rum manufacturers of the Island) and one or more of your friends from Toronto, Montreal, or where in the Dominion do you live or visit.

Now that Canadian travel is free of restrictions, more Canadians than ever are going back to Jamaica, or discovering it, as Columbus did in 1493, for the first time. They are inveterate travelers and they spent $280 million on travel away from Canada in 1951.

You'll see many Canadians in Jamaica, among whom you'll find key figures in government, industry, the professions, and society. And you'll enjoy meeting the hospitable Jamaicans, who look upon Canadians with cousinly regard. Their friendliness is genuine and unmistakable and you'll find, especially in and around Kingston and the North Coast areas, the charming and congenial social life of a small but first-rank British colony.

APART from the economic advantage of spending Canadian dollars on an island where the pound was devalued a few years ago and prices were not marked up too greatly from the former figures, a visitor gets extra dividends in the way of unspoiled scenic beauty and dependable daily sunshine throughout the fall and winter, as well as delightful spring and summer weather free from excessive heat and rain.

You take your choice among five resort areas, ranging from uncrowded "white-sands" beaches, to mountain resorts at 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, and with more than 50 hotels offering American-plan rates that not only are very moderate by comparison with what is offered at mainland resorts of comparable excellence and quality, but which include various amenities, recreations and entertainments for which extra charges are usually made at resort hotels.

For night life devotees there are unique tropical floor shows with calypso singing and native dancing at most of the hotels and several night clubs. A new night club, with native decor and talent, sponsored by a North Coast hotel, will be opened shortly before the beginning of the coming winter season.

Jamaica is only hours away from practically anywhere in Eastern Canada, and not too far away from even the Pacific provinces to enable one to enjoy even a two-weeks' vacation thoroughly without taking too much time out for travel. The slight extra cost of flying to Jamaica as compared with other resorts somewhat nearer, is more than made up by the savings you'll make in your hotel bill, if you stay for ten days or more, because you'll pay only from $6.50 to $15 per day, including all meals, practically everywhere and even at the height of the winter season.

HERE you can enjoy the unique sport of river rafting on the Rio Grande, where Errol Flynn may speed you on your way, as he is an ardent river rafter himself. There's also the unusual sport of alligator shooting, marvelous deepsea fishing, which is only just beginning to be appreciated by visitors as it deserves, pari-mutuel betting at the exquisitely beautiful Knutsford Park with its scenic backdrop of the Blue Mountains, waterskiing with Canadian instructors, the new and spectacular Upton Country Club golf course on the north shore, and five other courses in other areas. The island's rolling terrain and the superb scenic views that can be enjoyed from almost every eminence, make Jamaica's golf links doubly enjoyable for expert and novice alike.

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In the winter season and especially from mid-January to Easter, accommodations usually sell out well in advance, but the Tourist Board sees to it that no intending visitor ever is turned away, even if he cannot always be provided for at the hotel or guest house of his first choice.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

The best that the patient can do, with the help of the pretty nurse, is to lay down the risks he is prepared to take, and hope that they will be bold enough to persuade the sister to promise support. It is a plan of this kind which the Commonwealth meeting will produce. To expect more is to be unrealistic. To expect less is to be too pessimistic.

BETWEEN this sort of analysis and the things the politicians are saying there is an unhappily large gulf. Democratic government constantly involves these contrasts between administrative necessity and political talk. It is as though government were conducted on several different layers. One is the level of political speeches, or what the politicians consider the vote-getting level. Another is the layer of thought of the general public, about which the politicians guess and calculate and gamble, and which they try to influence. And the third is the level of administration, the practical level at which the civil servants work.

Between these three layers, holding together and reconciling them more or less successfully, is the effective government—the group of ministers called the Cabinet. They have on the one hand the civil servants' report on what should be done for the good of the country. Then they have the speeches of the opposition and their effect on political opinion. And finally they have their own estimate—perhaps different from the opposition's estimate—of what the general public is thinking. Out of these three they have to form policy. And the success of the policy depends on how well it reconciles the three. It is a tall order, and it is difficult at any time to be sure which element has predominated in reaching the final decision.

In the present case the Liberal Ministers' political judgment is clear. They like Drew talking about trade. They look forward with pleasure to long parliamentary debates about it when the session opens later this month. And this for two reasons.

FIRST they think Drew's campaign about convertibility will divert attention from other things on which the public feels more strongly—for example, high taxes. Second, they think they can catch Drew one way or another on trade. If he just goes on saying that we must have convertibility, without saying *how* we are to get it, they think he can be made to look foolish. If, on the other hand, he advances any positive theory about what Canada can do, they think they will have him in an equally unpopular position. Because they don't believe there is any simple specific by which we can help to make the pound convertible which would not involve cutting off U.S. trade. And they can easily show that this would be to sacrifice a big market for a smaller one.

There has been some hope among the Liberals that Drew would espouse the cause of Empire Preferences or some other manifestation of Commonwealth restrictions: and on that issue they would confidently have an election. But Drew has kept clear of this, leaving some doubt of what he wants the Government to do that it is not doing. If the real situation at the Commonwealh talks justifies the analogy of the patient learning to walk, which is sketched above, it is going to be difficult to prove whether the pretty nurse is doing all she should do to help the patient or not. Which suggests that it will be difficult to make much of a political issue out of this.

How TV Affects a Community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

rules necessary for TV control for the children admitted that they were more successfully applied to the children than to herself because "one can't darn socks and watch TV too."

Many mothers shook their heads and sighed over the difficulty of prying the young fry loose from the TV set to perform home tasks. Evidently the parental foot is put down more firmly when school work is involved than assigned home duties, although one high-school girl summed up a family crisis nicely, "No washee dishes, no watchee TV!"

Most parents mentioned the virtue of television in centering the child's interest at home—a reassuring advantage certainly, but one parent complained that the home was becoming not so much the home of the children as the house of the television set.

Socially, TV seems to have had more effect on the lives of the adults than on their children's. As a form of social gathering in the town, television evenings are competing with, but have not yet supplanted, bridge. The TV evening, while more informal than the bridge evening, is rapidly building up its own protocol. Its nature varies from the drop-in-after-the-club meeting variety to the invitation issued by phone stating a set time and announcing a definite program.

Naturally, for children, this type of social gathering with the attendant compulsion of noiselessness, constant attention, and lack of physical movement is too demanding when they are surrounded by those their own age. Right up to the late teens, when it came to social events involving the group, the youngsters in the district judged TV a deterrent rather than an aid to fun. The child who considers an evening of televiewing preferable to gregarious entertainment such as the school dance, sports events, and so on, is as rare as the one who prefers settling down with a good book to going out with the gang.

Lack of a TV set is no social stigma in the area. Incomes are uniform enough to make TV a matter of choice rather than financial status. Television in the living room may add to a child's popularity, but it doesn't affect his social standing. Possession of TV is not rare enough to be exclusive and not universal enough to create inferiority complexes.

From a close observation of TV at work in the town community it seems to me that the whole situation boils down to two aspects—as yet the only two of major concern in the Canadian reception of TV. First, there is the tendency, even in the intelligent TV owner, to consider possession of TV an end in itself. Second, the amount of time even the judicious family spends in watching TV.

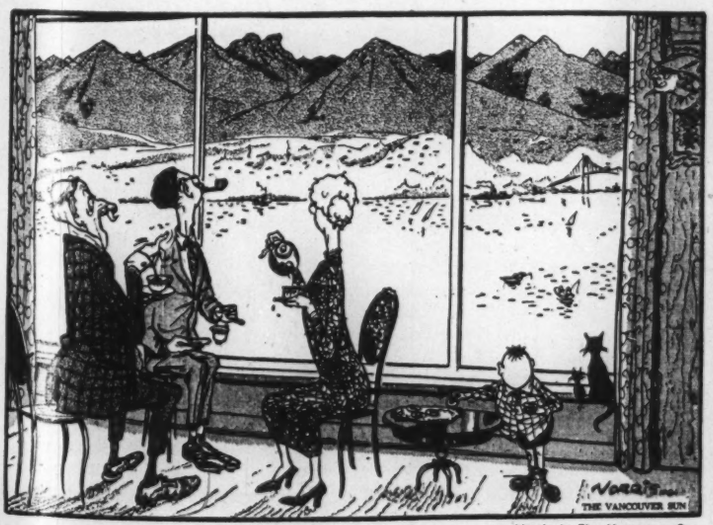
AT PRESENT the programs viewed on TV are primarily entertainment, but as Mavor Moore, CBC's television executive pointed out in a SATURDAY NIGHT article, "What We'll Do With Television," "every program that holds your attention educates you in some way. It may be down instead of up, but you get something."

The average Canadian is inevitably going to come into contact with TV and just as inevitably, willy nilly, is going to be educated by it.

Judging from the TV home, the age group particularly susceptible to the medium of TV is the six-to-twelve year old.

Almost every study made of TV today urges the necessity for the parents' budgeting of the children's time to allow TV to take its proper place in the children's lives. Quite rightly so, the question is, short of calling upon the combined services of a policeman, psychiatrist, and straitjacket, how is it to be done? Many parents can't budget their own time, let alone that of their children.

To estimate from TV at work in the town area, the time aspect threatens to be a far greater problem than the moral and health hazards over which such hue and cry has been raised. With the constant improvement of television projection, the technical faults should disappear as



—Norris in The Vancouver Sun

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rapidly as have those of film, radio, or phone, and with the perfecting of TV technique, the enlargement of TV presentation, and a wider selection of good programs. It is going to be increasingly difficult for parents and children to limit the televiewing time. It would seem that TV will demand not just the prudent budgeting of time smugly recommended by experts, but a tyrannical discipline from parents for both themselves and their children, especially at the beginning of the Canadian television era.

Can such control be achieved? According to specialists it must, if television is to become an agent and means for constructive living rather than a domineering monster and fearful Juggernaut demanding full attention and blind worship. But *can* it? As it stands now, we are likely to see perfection of performance come to TV a great deal sooner than to its audience. It's a long leap from the expert's desk to the average home.

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Letters to the Editor

Misplaced Footnote

IN MY article "Law and the Sex Criminal" (Oct. 18) the asterisk for the footnote, Page 26, was misplaced and may give a completely false impression. The fact that a person is guilty of one of the specified offences named does not necessarily mean that he is a sexual psychopath. It means that if he is found guilty of any one of those offences a special hearing may take place to determine *whether* or not he is a sexual psychopath. The footnote should have been keyed to the second paragraph of the second column, immediately after the words "specified sex offences."

W. C. J. MEREDITH, QC,
Dean of the Faculty of Law,
Montreal. McGill University.

Church and Immigration

IN AN editorial paragraph in Oct. 4 issue you castigate a resolution passed at the recent meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada on the subject of immigration, against which you lay the very serious charge of racial discrimination.

The resolution, which you do not quote even in part, began by welcoming the increased immigration movement as some relief to "the serious plight of the homeless and displaced persons of European lands," and asked that this phase of public policy may be continued.

Secondly, it asked for "such generous encouragement as will augment the flow of British families and individuals" (nothing is here said about doing so to the disadvantage of other immigrants).

Thirdly, our own church people were exhorted "to extend the most friendly assistance possible to all immigrant groups and individuals." I cannot find any fault in all this unless you wish to favor racial discrimination *against* British families and individuals.

SPENCER H. ELLIOTT,
Winnipeg, Man. St. John's College

■ EDITORIAL NOTE: *The resolution concerning Immigration presented at the General Synod is as follows:*

(A) That the appreciation of General Synod be expressed to our Port Chaplains.

(B) The General Synod, recognizing the many advantages to Canada of a large population, and alive to the serious plight of the homeless and displaced peoples of European lands, welcomes the increased immigration movement of the past year, and expresses the hope that this phase of public policy will be continued with due consideration given at all times to employment possibilities and the availability of housing accommodation for new settlers.

The Synod, concerned because of the limited and disproportionate numbers of immigrants of Anglo-Saxon extraction, appeals to the Government of Canada to provide such generous encouragement as will augment the flow of British families and individuals to this country.

That on compassionate no less than on national grounds our church people in all parts of Canada be petitioned to extend the most friendly assistance possible to all immigrant groups and individuals.

(C) The Synod reaffirms its stand that a more generous policy should be adopted by the Federal authorities to admit the wives and families of Chinese residents in Canada and of people of the British West Indies and all other parts of the Commonwealth.

From Behind Iron Curtain

I WAS asked by our organization to convey our thanks and appreciation to you for the excellent article "From Containment to Liberation", by Willson Woodside, in the Sept. 20 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

Knowing very well from our experience, as residents of many years behind the Iron Curtain, the tactics and aims of Muscovite Communism, we are convinced that only a bold offensive policy fortified with adequate armed strength will deter Moscow in her drive for world domination. A policy of appeasement, containment and concession, and indifference towards the struggle and suffering of the enslaved peoples, as advocated by some near-sighted politicians in the west, is the shortest route to war. . .

Toronto, Ont. S. PIDHAINY,
Chairman,
Ukrainian Association of Victims
of Russian Communist Terror

"Liberate" by War?

IT IS very seldom that I do not agree with the viewpoint expressed weekly by Willson Woodside in SATURDAY NIGHT, but his article of September 20 "From Containment to Liberation" leaves me dumbfounded.

The only interpretation I can put on this article is that he proposes that, when we are good and ready, we shall declare war on Russia in order to "liberate" the so-called satellite nations, irrespective (I suppose) of whether they wish to be liberated or not.

Does he really mean this? I ask:

(1) Can you conceive the United States with its reluctant allies ever fielding a land-force capable of driving Russia back to her 1939 boundaries? We have seen in Korea that an air force, even if almost unopposed, is incapable of winning and ending a land war.

(2) Can you conceive that the U.S. or any of its allies would *start* a war anyway?

(3) Can you conceive that a Third World War could settle anything? Has any war ever settled anything? My impression is that all any war has ever done is to create a hundred new problems.

. . . To my mind, the only possible chance of "rolling back" Russia

would be if Russia starts a war and gets beaten. And whether Russia does that or not is beyond our control.

Toronto, Ont. W. R. SACHS

Author Replies

IT IS not my custom to reply to adverse reviews of my writings, but the review of my volume of West Riding tales, "Panorama", by J. L. Charlesworth published in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, is such a tissue of errors that I cannot leave it uncorrected.

Mr. Charlesworth accuses me of hastily flinging the characters together without much reason other than the habit of producing a new book annually and so keeping the author's name before her public." This is utterly untrue. Most of the stories in "Panorama", and its whole scheme, had been in my mind for years, as my notebook bears witness, and much research was done for them. (Incidentally, my previous novel "Quorum" was finished in 1949 and published in 1950.) No reviewer has the right to impute base motives to a writer unless he is in possession of incontrovertible evidence that they exist.

If Mr. Charlesworth had done as much research as I have concerning the performance of Gluck's "Orfeo" in the Haymarket in 1770, he would know that the song "Che Faro" was sung then by an Italian tenor named Gaetno Guadagni of Vicenza. Charles Burney, his contemporary, writes in his "General History of Music", Volume IV, Page 497: "His (Guadagni's) impassioned and exquisite manner of singing the simple and ballad-like air, 'Che Faro', acquired him great and just applause. He would not bow acknowledgment when applauded, or destroy all theatrical illusion by returning to repeat an air, if encored at the termination of an interesting scene . . . so he offended individuals and the opera audience in general, so that he never appeared without being hissed." I drew the incident at the Haymarket in "Great Lady" from this passage.

I am rather more aware than Mr. Charlesworth, I think, of the proper Italian pronunciation of the name "Eurydice". When correctly pronounced it has, like the English name "Penelope", four syllables.

Halifax, England PHYLLIS BENTLEY

Décor in the Office

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

decorators who have been given a free hand, often with dire results.

The new concept combines functionalism and decorative design, and has given rise to a new breed of men called architect designers. They know how to achieve the utmost in pleasing effects, and to blend them with the requisites of better lighting, more space and greater efficiency in the use of that space required by today's businessmen.

Modern offices are multi-purpose. The old compartmentalized type that was an office and an office only is on the way out. Now an area may double as a board room, or a lecture room. Everything about it is flexible, chameleon-like, designed to provide uses that fit more than one need.

Almost a case study in the new trend that office furniture and design has taken are the offices of Cooper and Beatty, Toronto, a firm that specializes in typography. Designed by architect designer George Englesmith, they indicate what can be done when an architect with a thorough knowledge of industrial design and modern technique goes to work with a given budget.

Pattern, color and texture have been worked cleverly into the functional and scientific aspects of design, which have been thoroughly adhered to. With an eye to economy inexpensive materials of light weight but high durability and high eye appeal have been used throughout. Floor-tile patterns have been cunningly used to give the illusion of more space. Perforex in front of radiators hides them from view, yet allows heat to come through, at the same time providing more uniform heating than was formerly obtained.

Englesmith doesn't hesitate to use Canadian products when they are reasonably priced, and as good or better than anything else on the market from other countries. He has used stacking chairs of a new Canadian design, for instance, at Cooper and Beatty, and he has remained true to a basic concept of design throughout, secret of good architect designer.

Gone are the old plaster ceilings. Plaster cracks, says Englesmith, and it is inflexible. Acoustic tile here, with holes of varying sizes, replaces it. Tile covers the floors, providing attractive patterns and colors. Walls may be of plywood, baked enamel, perforex, glass or light metal, indicating the wide range the modern architect designer has to choose from.

THERE is a trend again away from metal to wooden furniture in office furnishings, say suppliers. Plywood will stand as many hard knocks as metal, and is warmer in tone, blending better with color and design. Steel furniture is still often used in general offices, but wood is making a comeback.

Furniture and supply companies such as the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Newmarket, Ont., have kept up with the demands towards decorative design. Some have services for planning the arrangement of furniture in private and general offices.

It used to be only the very wealthy who could afford to have an office especially designed, but now if an office needs redesigning or rearranging, it is within the range of most business firms to employ a professional designer. For thanks to the enormous number of new and relatively inexpensive materials on the market, a designer who knows his business can cut costs in any number of ways, and attain a much greater flexibility than was formerly possible.

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My Beat in the Arctic

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

carrying out a double elopment for parts unknown when Akhalgiak stopped him with a bullet. He was sentenced to five years in the RCMP Guardhouse at Aklavik, which involved still another journey of hundreds of miles.

The only murder pure and simple I ever encountered in the Arctic was so exceptional in motive as to be of the type more familiar to metropolitan homicide squads—a woman wanting to exchange an elderly husband for a younger man, a better hunter and provider who was a boarder in their snow house. The woman, a shrewish character at best, lost no opportunity to urge the younger man into the idea of killing her husband and taking his place. Having seen this woman, I cannot believe that the young Eskimo really wanted to kill the husband — or to receive the dubious reward. Apparently, however, he could stand just so much of the woman's nagging.

One day when the two men were alone on the sea-ice, a sudden spear-thrust did the deed. The husband's body was thrown under the ice. When I came on the scene, everyone knew what had happened, although there had been no witnesses, and the body had never been found, and had probably been carried hundreds of miles away by currents. I explained to the community headman that, without a body and with no witnesses, I could not arrest the suspect.

The headman shrugged. "You need not feel that the murderer will go unpunished", he said, "God has greatly punished him since he now has to live with this scolding woman for the rest of his life."

The headman was not indulging in wry humor nor was he using a figure of speech. He believed that God had literally taken a hand in securing justice where the white man's laws had failed. The Eskimo's habit of taking literally the truths taught them gives rise to problems the RCMP shares with Arctic missionaries.

One missionary, for example, found that his Eskimo charges would not dream of working on Sunday, even though whales might appear off shore on that day, and the very life of the community depended on the whales taken in the short annual season of only six weeks. Every Saturday afternoon they would pull their boats up on the edge of the sea-ice and leave them in great danger of being blown to sea if an offshore wind came up while the Eskimos were righteously observing the Sabbath.

IN VAIN the missionary tried to persuade the Eskimos that where the necessities of life and the safety of property were concerned, the Sabbath might be broken without danger to the salvation of their souls. They countered with the suggestion that it would be more fitting if, instead of trying to get them to disobey the commandment of God, he were to intercede with God for the whales to remain within hunting range until Monday, and for the offshore wind to be stilled on Sunday.

On the other hand, Eskimos are realistic enough to understand that occasionally man can help God provide the answer to prayers. Especially when it comes to so important a matter as finding a wife. On one of our patrols we encountered a man who was making a journey which was extraordinary, even for an Eskimo. He was going from one village to another over a wide area accompanied by a daughter about eight years old.

Every time we met them the man and the girl looked thinner and more ragged. "I have prayed for a wife to look after me and my daughter," he explained. "I cannot hunt, fish or do anything until I get a wife. After six months God has not yet been able to find me a wife, so I am helping Him."

A few months later we met the Eskimo again—now well fed and well clothed—with a wife. But the child with the couple seemed to be only about four years old. The Eskimo waited until his new wife was out of earshot to explain:

"No woman would take pity on me when I said I needed a wife to look after my daughter. They said she was old enough to care for herself. So I traded her with a family who were glad to get an older daughter in exchange for a younger girl. It worked fine. My new daughter got me a new wife."

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There Is No Peace

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

negotiated a "peace" treaty with the Soviets. The treaties for Eastern Europe went through quite quickly at the Paris Peace Conference of 1946 and the subsequent "weekend at the Waldorf". Why? Because we agreed to terms which assured that peace meant puppet status under the Soviets for each of these countries—excepting Italy, which just eluded the Soviet grasp.

No "peace treaty" except the Italian has been concluded with the Soviets which did not deliver the nation concerned into the hands of the Kremlin. That's why we have moved so cautiously over the Austrian and German treaties, and in the Korean negotiations.

There is little justification for the wishful view held by some that if only we had agreed to hand back to the enemy those many tens of thousands of prisoners-of-war who have declared that they don't want to go back, we could have had peace. What we would have had by the time the concessions were all made, would only be "peace."

The Cover

CANADIAN artist Cleeve Horne, creator of the handsome war memorial in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, makes this eloquent and sincere explanation of his work:

"Although a memorial, like most work in the visual arts, is generally conceived to carry a particular message of its own to all people, it was my earnest desire, in this case, to manifest a dual purpose. First, to fulfil the primary concept of memorializing the fifty men who gave their today for our tomorrow—a memorial imbued with the expectation of a free new life for the living and a hope for the generations to come, as opposed to the conventional conception of perpetuating grief and sorrow. And secondly, as a sculptor, I endeavoured to design a bronze of a scale, color, and content that may become a living part of its new home in Osgoode Hall and thereby, be enjoyed simply as a piece of sculpture. To this conception, this work is humbly dedicated."

Marani & Morris, Toronto, were the architects for the Osgoode war memorial.

Paradox

(A thought found wandering down University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.)

HUZZA for the land of the maples
And the tulips and the dikes!
The Netherlands! And their staples,
Their windmills and the likes.

How could the worthy burghers tell
(How could it enter the head)
That we, who screen the Dutch so well,
Should want their maples Red?

—ROD YOUNG

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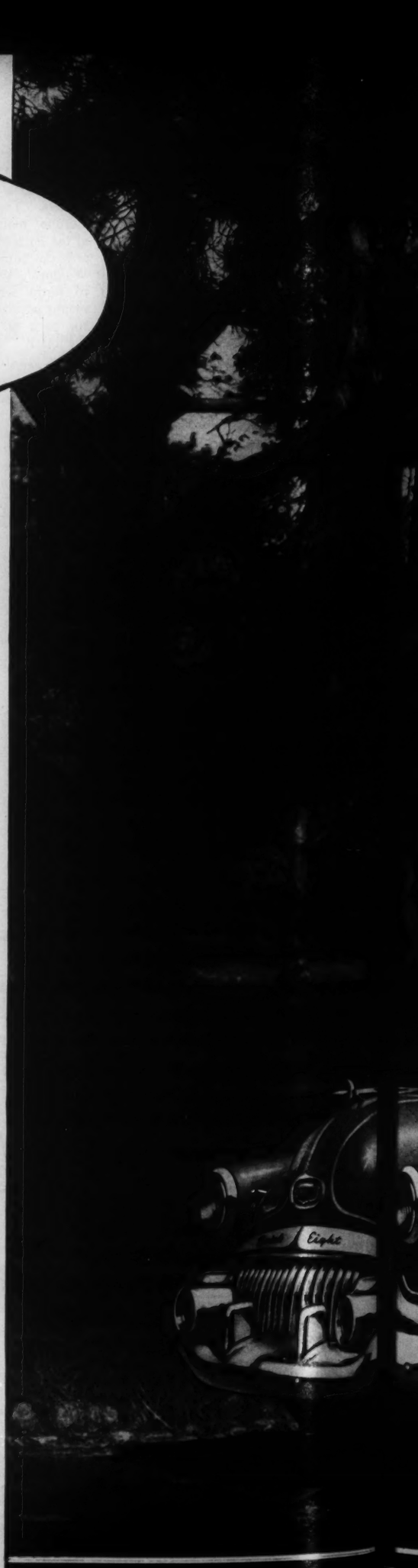

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SOUTH AFRICA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

ritories to the south of Northern Rhodesia, but the publication of his article by a leading South African newspaper implies an interest in his views here.

—International

◄ LIMBERING UP the atomic cannon: The massive 75-ton weapon can be rolled along at 35 m.p.h., be set in place and fired within half an hour. Still, it could be readily lost in fast-moving modern warfare.

ANOTHER prominent newspaper, the *Johannesburg Star*, suggests a conference of non-politicians to discuss native policy. "If complete segregation is possible and desirable, let us get on with it," says this paper. "Otherwise let us discover what is possible and do it."

Just how do these ideas of apartheid, or "pakistanization" as it has been called, connect with rumors of a coalition? Mr. Pirow, as well as Senator Tucker, denies he is working for a coalition. But public opinion here does not hold lack of ambition as one of Mr. Pirow's failings.

It is not necessarily with Dr. Malan, however, that a coalition might be desired. For the Pirow policy and others like it bear a family resemblance to one propounded a year ago by the Dutch Reformed Church. Though it fathered such political preachers as Dr. Malan himself, the Church is sincerely concerned about the interrelation of Christian principles and the color-bar, and is calling a Church council to discuss it.

Dr. Malan hesitated for some time before committing himself on this policy of his own church, but at the most recent Nationalist party congresses it was dismissed out of hand as impracticable.

If the United Party adopted such a policy as its own, it might lose the support of its own liberal wing, who look like breaking away in any case. But it might also split the Afrikander vote right down the centre. And that is what any Opposition in South Africa must do if it is to regain power.

—Miller

OPPOSITION LEADER, J. G. N. Strauss, who followed Smuts as leader of the U.P.

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LONDON LETTER

The Chancellor Makes a Hit

by P. O'D.

AFTER Morecambe, where the Labor Party held its annual conference, comes Scarborough with some 5,000 Conservative delegates assembled to consider the Government's performances, problems, and promises. Incidentally, it is being discovered that 5,000 are far too many for any of the convention-halls outside London or Blackpool. There are no less than two overflow meetings, with loud-speaker relays of speeches and discussions — better than nothing perhaps, but a poor way of arousing and maintaining enthusiasm. The Tories will have to find bigger halls or send fewer delegates. At Morecambe there were only about 1,000.

In spite of the difficulties of accommodation, the spirit of the meeting has been one of cheerfulness and confidence. There has even been something a little monotonous about the readiness with which the delegates have backed up most of the Government's proposals and policies. Nothing like the drama and excitement that marked proceedings at Morecambe, no battle royals between rival factions, no knocking down and dragging out of veteran leaders, no hurling of fraternal greetings wrapped around bricks. Just a nice, friendly well-behaved gathering, ready to listen and eager to applaud. A bit dull perhaps, but you can't have everything.

Even when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Butler, warned them of harder times ahead, the delegates cheered. Recently the Chancellor has been giving more encouraging speeches, as well he might, with the nation's balance of payments showing that the deficit of nearly £400 million for the last half of 1951 has been converted into a surplus of £24 million for the first half of this year. Only a little surplus, it is true, but any surplus at all seems wonderful. Mr. Butler, however, is well aware that the sure way to the Tory heart is to talk of hardships and perils, of weary slogging and of tighter belts.

"NEXT YEAR is going to be tougher than this year," said he, and they gave him an ovation. The nice little surplus represents nothing more than "a breathing space"—hurrah! Exports are still falling, and a little matter of £63 million has to be raised in December to meet the service of the Canadian and American credits—terrific applause!

Then in their eagerness to be heroically helpful the delegates proposed resolutions calling for all sorts of cuts, especially in public expenditure both central and local. But Mr. Butler wasn't having any of that.

"If you are to have big economies," he told the conference, "you can get them only by big changes of policy. I am not going to be responsible for any big changes of policy which in my view are radically unsound, cruel, or unnecessary. Nor am I going to slash our public expenditure in response to public resolutions."

What Mr. Butler really was thinking about was the massed Socialist forces waiting and watching, eager to tear loose with everything they have from cross-bows to atom-bombs on anything that could be interpreted as an attack on the social services or the subsidies. He was not giving them such a chance. All he would promise the delegates was that the pressure for economy would be maintained. This might mean anything or nothing, but, of course, they cheered it too.

For a Chancellor of the Exchequer—stern, statistical fellows, as a rule—Mr. Butler is proving himself to be a remarkably adroit politician. His power and influence in the Party are steadily mounting. It might even be, if one of these days the "Old Man" were to retire, that Mr. Butler would give Mr. Eden a very hard run for the succession. Not that this is an immediate problem. Retirement seems to be the one thing which the "Old Man" is thinking of everything else but.

IF THERE is one impression that British railway trains give, it is surely that of safety. The little engines and coaches may look funny and old-fashioned to a Canadian—they certainly looked that way to me when I first saw them—but they run so smoothly and swiftly and so accurately to time, the whole system seems to work with such effortless precision, even in these days of nationalization, that it seems nothing can ever go seriously wrong with it.

Then comes a horrible disaster like this one at Harrow, with three trains piled one on top of the other in a tangled mass of steel and wood and broken glass and human beings—the worst disaster in British railway history, except for a wrecked troop train in Scotland in 1915, when even more lives were lost. Horror-stricken, the public asks how such a dreadful thing could have occurred, and what can be done to prevent anything of the kind ever happening again.

The answer seems to be that every possible precaution has already been taken, everything that the most advanced science and the longest railway experience in the world can suggest. But systems and appliances break down. Even the best-trained and most experienced operators have their momentary failures of judgment or concentration. Then things like this happen—not often, it is true, but all the more terrible when they come. And there can never be any genuine assurance that they won't happen again.

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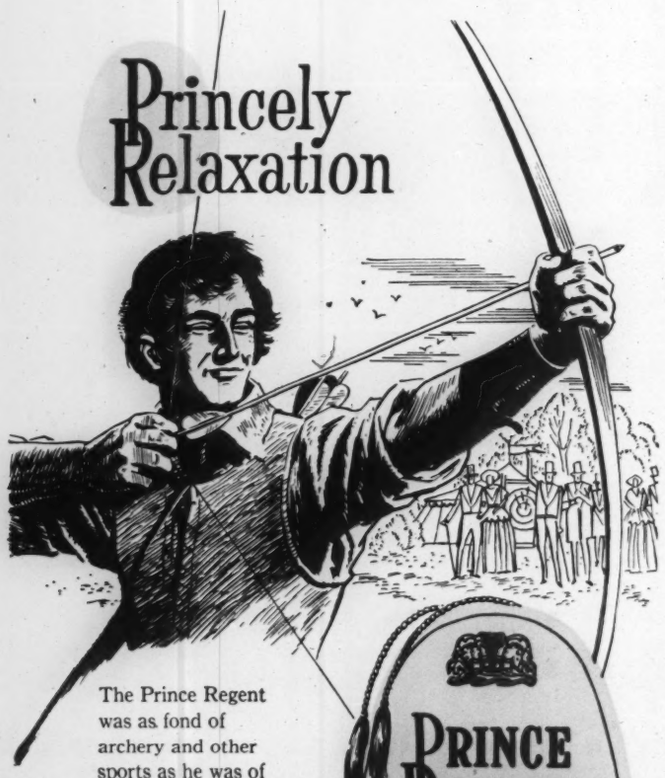

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P7

ART

Bice: Triple Career Curator

by Lenore Crawford

"I SOMETIMES think that if I did one job, instead of trying to do three, I'd make more of a success of it." Clare Bice, ARCA, OSA, spoke to me from his Curator's chair at the Williams' Memorial Art Museum in the genial, quiet voice familiar to London, Ont., citizens. (Last month Bice won a $4,000 fellowship—sponsored by the Department of External Affairs—to study methods of organizing art centres in France.)

As Curator of the only completely municipally owned and controlled art museum in Canada, Bice thinks he should educate the patrons and help Canadian artists. He introduced, consequently, the first large-scale library where original Canadian paintings suitable for homes may be borrowed at nominal cost.

Bice assembles about 25 exhibits annually for the gallery, including crafts which he considers important. A nation-wide collection of 106 works by New Canadians, a donation of $350 and the goodwill of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, last fall led directly to establishment of the Art Club for New Canadians in Toronto, which has studio and gallery on Yonge Street.

Inauguration of exhibits from other Canadian regions led to regular exchange, with galleries in Brantford, Kitchener, Windsor, Hamilton, Oshawa, Peterborough and Toronto's Hart House forming an association, with London, to share costs. New Brunswick, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec have sent exhibits.

Seven smaller centres, stretching to Owen Sound, regularly receive collections through the London gallery, some assembled by Bice, others by art organizations. It is London's duty, the Curator thinks, as centre of a densely populated region. Last year 100 shows were circulated.

But "Curator" is only one of Bice's titles. He's also an author-illustrator, specializing in children's books.

"Jory's Cove," with its locale at Peggy's Cove, gave such clear portrayal of Nova Scotia that Manitoba Department of Education bought 1,700 copies. "Across Canada," a collection of eight short stories for which Bice toured Canada to gather authentic scenes, characters and dialogue, is accepted generally as a school textbook across the country and translation into Norwegian this year is indicative of wide, outside recognition. He also has illustrated a half-dozen American school textbooks, involving hundreds of color and two-tone plates.

In six years he has been commissioned for portraits of the late Archbishop C. A. Seager, one for Huron Diocese, the other for Trinity College where Seager served as Provost; Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, ex-president, and three other retired officials of the University of Western Ontario.

Interest in art came in 1928 after Bice graduated in general arts, at 19, from Western. Up to then he thought art "sissy," was more interested in sports. But he plunged in so fast, with the late Eva Bradshaw as teacher, that he quickly became known as the "artist son" of Canon A. A. Bice, an Anglican clergyman who went to London in 1910 from Durham Township where Clare was born.

"Commercial artist" was Bice's label for ten years, two of them spent at Art Students' League in New York which he considers good publicity but otherwise valueless because he wasn't ready for it. He also went on a European tour with Canadian authors.

What Bice calls the "bleak period," from 1933-39 came in there, when commissions were few—but did include a portrait shown at the World's Fair—and writing attempts failed to make the grade.

Then came 1940, the "payoff" year, spearheaded by election to the Ontario Society of Artists, and later to the Royal Academy through two artists he had never met, C. W. Jefferies and William Beatty. That year he was appointed curator of the London gallery at its opening.

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INSURANCE

You Scratch My Back

by Geoffrey L. Pratt

ONE OF THE persistent curses of modern society is the "You scratch my back—I'll scratch yours" philosophy that permeates the conduct of smaller business. A practice carried over from horse and buggy days, it all too often governs the placing of insurance—with dangerous potentialities.

Take one example.

An automobile dealer has five regular customers who all maintain offices behind doors lettered "General Insurance." Garages have a wide range of fire and casualty insurance requirements. What could be easier than to reciprocate the support of these five good fellows?

One gets fire insurance on the building; another writes the stock and equipment, fire and burglary; a third is awarded the garage liability policy; number four gets the dealers' fire and theft-certificate contract and the plate glass cover; the final insurance agent-customer takes care of "business interruption" and boiler insurance with "money and securities" and the firm's fidelity bond thrown in.

That looks like a good set-up to guarantee five continuing garage customers.

But in the nature of such nebulous lack of planning there is no vestige of guarantee. These five eager insurance salesmen maintain similar uneasy business interests in other automobile shops. Patronage for specific phases of car upkeep — battery, wash jobs, radio, greasing—tapers off, and their accounts dwindle.

Soon (automobile underwriters can be depended on to set this ball rolling) the agent whose garage liability policy has been tagged for several claims comes along and pleads for part (or all) of the fire insurance—to reward and sweeten the automobile insurance company.

SO, ON ACCOUNT of mounting building replacement costs, it seems a good idea to arrange additional fire insurance on the garage. This "sweetener" is duly handed to agent number three. One of the several annual five policies covering stock, expiring about then, is culled from the second salesman's "book" ("Stocks are down," if he wonders why) and tossed to the complainant for good measure. That should keep the automobile underwriter quiet!

In due course agent number four comes in and trades his car—the third car sale to this busy insurance man in six years. He swears it is the last though—he is fed up with getting the short end of this dealer's insurance business. Upshot: a part of the building insurance, fire and supplemental perils, is detoured to *that* agency in order to maintain fences.

And so it goes. A headache that builds up to migraine proportions.

The vicious aspect of such hit-and-miss insurance placement doesn't become evident to the back-scratching free enterpriser until the worst happens: his shop and salesroom burn down.

Fire-insurance policies written independently by a number of agents are found to differ widely in wording and coverage. They are hopelessly "non-concurrent" and form no recognizable part of a properly arranged insurance plan. Such confusion is apt to jeopardize collection of the claim monies involved—at least in part—not to speak of interminable delays while conscientious adjusters seek to establish order of a kind out of chaos.

A safe maxim for sound, modern insurance planning is to exercise great care in selecting the most able insurance agency available — and then charge that single concern with responsibility for a complete over-all, flawless protection program.

The insurance premium dollar should be directed up a one-way thoroughfare towards Security—it cannot be expected to double as a Hydra-headed back-scratcher and achieve that goal.

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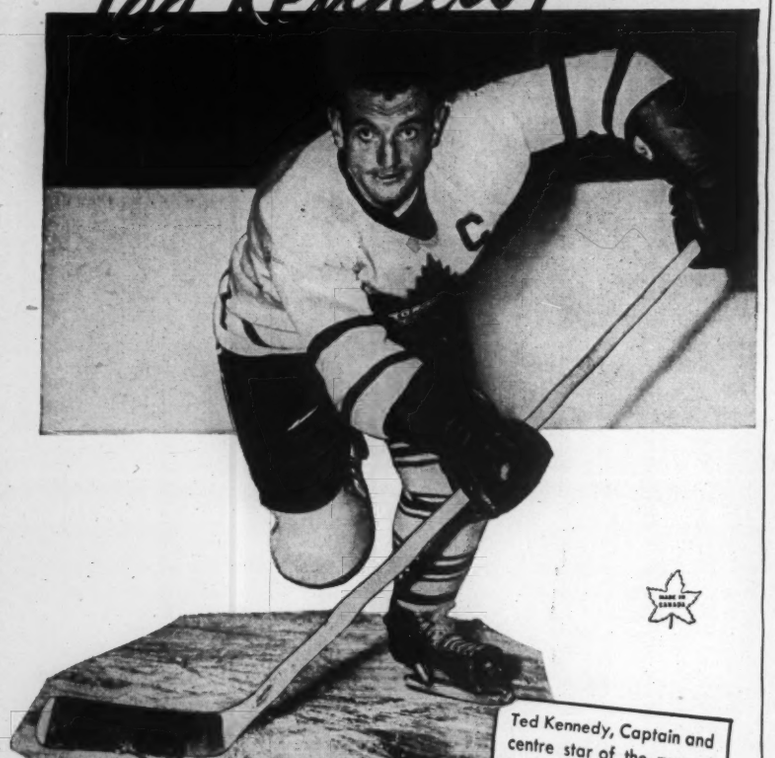

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Central Canada Still Leads

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

fifths of this country's manufactured goods.

Central Canada has also provided the largest increase in jobs since the war. The national increase in civilian employment between 1946 and 1952 is about 11 per cent. In Ontario it was 15 per cent. In Quebec and BC it was about 13½ per cent. Newfoundland offers 6 per cent more jobs than in 1946, Nova Scotia 5½ per cent more and Alberta 5 per cent more. There are actually fewer jobs this year than there were in 1946 in PEI, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

A POINT worth some notice is that the growth in population (including those too young and too old to work) is getting out of line with the growth in jobs. Emigration from the Maritimes on this account is nothing new. But unless the job opportunities increase substantially in coming years, people may be starting to emigrate from some of the Western provinces. In BC the increase of 13½ per cent in jobs may not be too badly out of line with the population increase of 19 per cent since 1946; though BC is right now one of the worst spots of unemployment. In Alberta a 21 per cent increase in population coincides with an increase of only 5 per cent in jobs. In Saskatchewan the population has very slightly increased since the war, but there are 12 per cent fewer jobs. Manitoba combines a 10 per cent increase in population with an 8 per cent decrease in jobs.

Ontario and Quebec not only provide four-fifths of Canadian manufactures; they also produce three-fifths of the nation's mineral output. This may be a more striking figure. People who are ready to concede that the Central Provinces are still industrial leaders, are inclined to suppose that in mineral production (which includes oil) the West has really got them beaten.

For mineral production I've taken the figures for only three years past, so as to give full weight to the new discoveries and developments. Yet this is the relative production (to the nearest one per cent):

Per Cent of Total Canadian Mineral Production (1950-51-52)

	Per cent
Ontario	35
Quebec	25
BC	15
Alberta	13
Saskatchewan and Manitoba	about 8
The Maritimes	about 6

Finally, glance at the recent record of investment in utilities. The Canadian total for five years 1948-52 is estimated at just under $4 billion. Ontario accounted for $1 billion and Quebec for not far short of another billion. Next came BC with $375 million, and Alberta with $274 million. In percentages Ontario had 39 per cent of the total, Quebec 24 per cent, BC 9 per cent and Alberta 7 per cent.

In the light of these figures is there any substance to the claim that the West is catching up?

There are some sectors of unprecedented rapid development. There is great promise for the future. But it is still mostly promise rather than accomplishment; and it is still largely concentrated in the basic primary, extractive industries.

Compare the figures given above for investment in manufacturing industry with those for primary industries (which include capital expenditures *by* the construction industry, but not *on* construction).

Ontario had, in the last five years, 49 per cent of the investment in manufacturing industries. It had only 27 per cent of the investment in primary industry.

Quebec had 26 per cent of the investment in manufacturing, but only 14 per cent of the investment in primary industries.

Alberta had only 4½ per cent of the investment in manufacturing, but 25 per cent of the investment in primary industries.

Saskatchewan, with only 1 per cent of the investment in manufacturing, had 15 per cent of the investment in primary industries (which includes agricultural equipment as well as oil drilling).

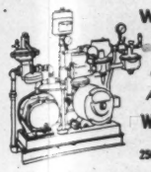
This certainly represents some swing to the West, even though Ontario is still ahead in absolute terms.

THE SAME swing shows even more clearly if you consider postwar developments, not in relation to the Canadian total, but to the previous level of provincial development. Thus the increase in Alberta's manufacturing production between 1946 and 1952 accounted for only 3½ per cent of the total increase in Canadian manufactures. But in 1952 it was worth almost twice as much as in 1946. Similarly the investment in manufacturing in Alberta was only 4½ per cent of the Canadian total. But it represented, for Alberta, an increase of more than 600 per cent.

Looking at the total figures, which are given above, it would be as easy to underestimate the significance of new developments in the West and the Maritimes as it is to overestimate them by looking only at the increases in local terms.

In mineral production, Newfoundland's output may be insignificant beside the rest of Canada's output. But it is 200 per cent of what it was in 1946. Quebec's has grown nearly as much (by 195 per cent) and Ontario's by 150 per cent. But Alberta tops them all in rate of increase—216 per cent between 1946 and 1952. BC has also expanded mineral output more than Ontario, though not as much as Quebec. The BC increase in the seven years was 166 per cent, just about the national average.

If this article is partly a protest about exaggerated ideas of the scale of Western development, it is by no means intended to deny the colossal strides that are being made. In *pace* of development, Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland, and, in limited respects, other provinces, are leaping ahead. But in *scale* of development Ontario and Quebec have them all



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By Order of the Board,

R. G. MEECH, Secretary.

Toronto, October 22, 1952.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the English and American Insurance Company Limited, Toronto, has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 1386 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and ten supplemental classes being, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance and Windstorm Insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company; in addition to Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance, for which it is already registered.

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beaten—for investment, for increased production, for employment.

The true perspective must keep a balance between a very broad development in the Central Provinces, built on a very broad base, and a very rapid development in other provinces, built on a relatively narrow base.

To take two examples, British Columbia has huge developments in aluminum (utilizing the province's waterpower), in wood pulp and newsprint (using its forests), and in mining. But it is still investing in utilities half as much again as it puts into manufacturing. Alberta has huge developments in bringing oil to the surface and in chemical and refining industries using its natural gas. But Alberta is still putting almost as much new investment into agriculture as into all utilities (which include oil and gas pipelines), and a good deal more into agriculture than into manufacturing. Nearly 40 per cent of its employment is still in agriculture.

If a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, a new mineral find or a new manufacturing plant near a big market is still worth two more remote from markets.

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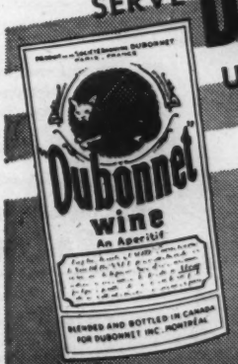

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Shoring Up the Foundations of Our Boom

by W. A. Mackintosh

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Queen's University

IT IS APPARENT to everyone that we have been going through a period of unusual and widespread prosperity, a prosperity so great and so wide-flung that it is likely that this will be one of the great periods in our history.

But much more notable than at any period in our past is the attention which people in other countries are giving to us. We are no longer, as certain also of our own writers have said, The Unknown Country. We have become to a degree the envy of other people.

Our friends in the United States, though they inveigh against the financial policies of their own country, are surprised and confused and not a little affronted to find that their dollar is at a discount in terms of the Canadian dollar. Their curiosity is piqued; they are inquiring what kind of country this is which produces such astonishing results in a disturbed world. It is not mere curiosity, however, since funds for investment roll in from the U.S. and seize as golden opportunities what Canadians look on as risky ventures. One can indeed be critical of Canadians for leaving it to others to provide too much of the working capital and exercise too much of the control.

All this is very pleasant to observe and encourages and strengthens our self-confidence and even perhaps our complacence. But there is an old and sound admonition to "beware when all men praise you." Before we become complacent, it were best to examine ourselves and see if all is as fair in the picture as it appears.

WHAT IS IT that people abroad see in Canada that rouses their enthusiasm and makes them speak so well, if not always knowledgeably, about us? First, of course, there are our natural resources which once more our politicians and promoters are beginning to call limitless. It is worth noting, however, that the emphasis in this period is most specifically on the wasting resources of the forest, the mine and the oil well. Some of these great resources were hitherto unsuspected but most of them were in fact pretty well known. We have developed or borrowed new and improved techniques for discovering and exploiting them and incidentally for using them up at a more rapid rate.

We are now evidently in a new era when improved methods are disclosing minerals lying under heavy overburden and where the airplane has made possible the surveying of remote areas. It is not only in the western oil fields but in many other places in the country where we can expect the uncovering of rich mineral resources.

But it is not merely that we have new and better methods of discovering resources. The world's need for resources of the kind which we have has greatly increased. The great acceleration of industrialization, particularly in the metal industries and especially in the U.S., has necessitated an immense intake into the industrial machine of raw and semi-processed materials. The U.S. no longer finds within its borders most of the raw materials which it requires and it is reasonably certain that the dependence of that country on outside sources of materials is bound to grow and to continue growing over a long period of time. Even outside the United States, the world is in a period when raw material output lags

THIS ARTICLE *is based on address that the writer gave to the Winnipeg Canadian Club recently.*

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1952.

By order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., October 14, 1952.

behind industrial programs. It is not too much to say that we have entered a new era economically and that Canada has a new and important place in that era. This is one thing that people abroad recognize about us perhaps more vividly than we recognize it ourselves.

In the war and postwar years we have developed a reputation abroad for sound and stable government. This is not to forget that administrations have changed and that there will be more changes in the future. Nor is it necessarily to give any stamp of approval to all existing administrations. To people abroad, however, it appears, not without reason, that if our governments are neither all wise nor all virtuous, there is a certain dependable consistency in our policies, and some willingness to recognize the facts of existence.

It is needful that we remind ourselves that in our present circumstances it is not only our assets and our virtues which attract attention to us. Elsewhere in the world there are dissensions and difficulties which repel.

Fifty years ago when the great flow of United Kingdom capital was coming to Canada it was also flowing in many other directions, to the Argentine, Australia, India, Africa, China. Now when the United States has become the great creditor country, the world is very different. From the Oder to the China Sea, there is a communist world which is beyond reach. Surrounding it is an uneven band of debatable ground which may shift toward Communism or toward freedom. South America has recovered only here and there the stability which attracts foreign investment. Africa has great needs and resources but has great and frightening human problems. The Middle East is in revolution and has little good will toward the foreigner. The whole Sterling Area has made discouragingly little progress toward free relations with the rest of the western economic world.

WITH SO MUCH of the world closed, capital and development are being forced on us because we occupy one of the few regions of the world to which United States enterprises and investors can turn with confidence. There is indeed the danger that we as a country are being oversold abroad and that our progress may not over the next decade or two keep up with the expectations which have been created. Immense investment is being channelled into the development of wasting assets to be sold in what is temporarily a seller's market. In this circumstance there is special need for caution and good judgment on our part. *The United States has often supplied us with initiative and enterprise and capital. More seldom has it contributed sound judgment to our problems.*

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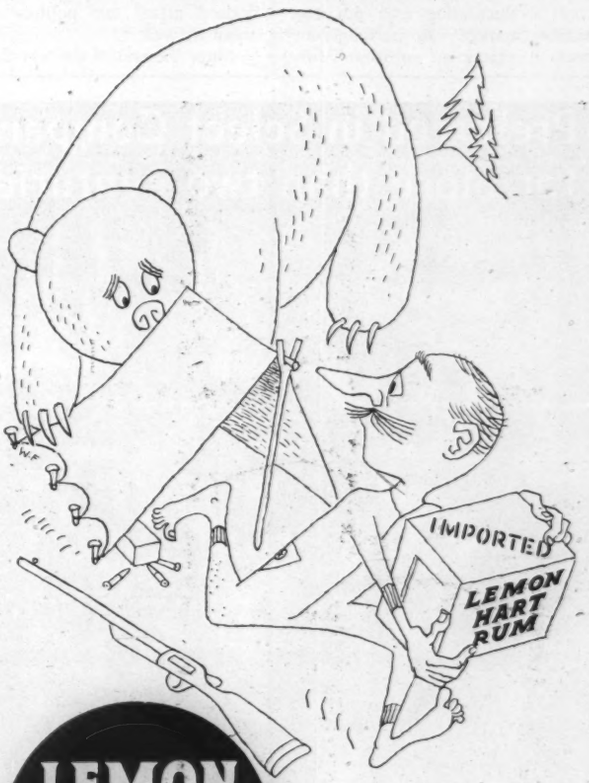

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LH-52-2a

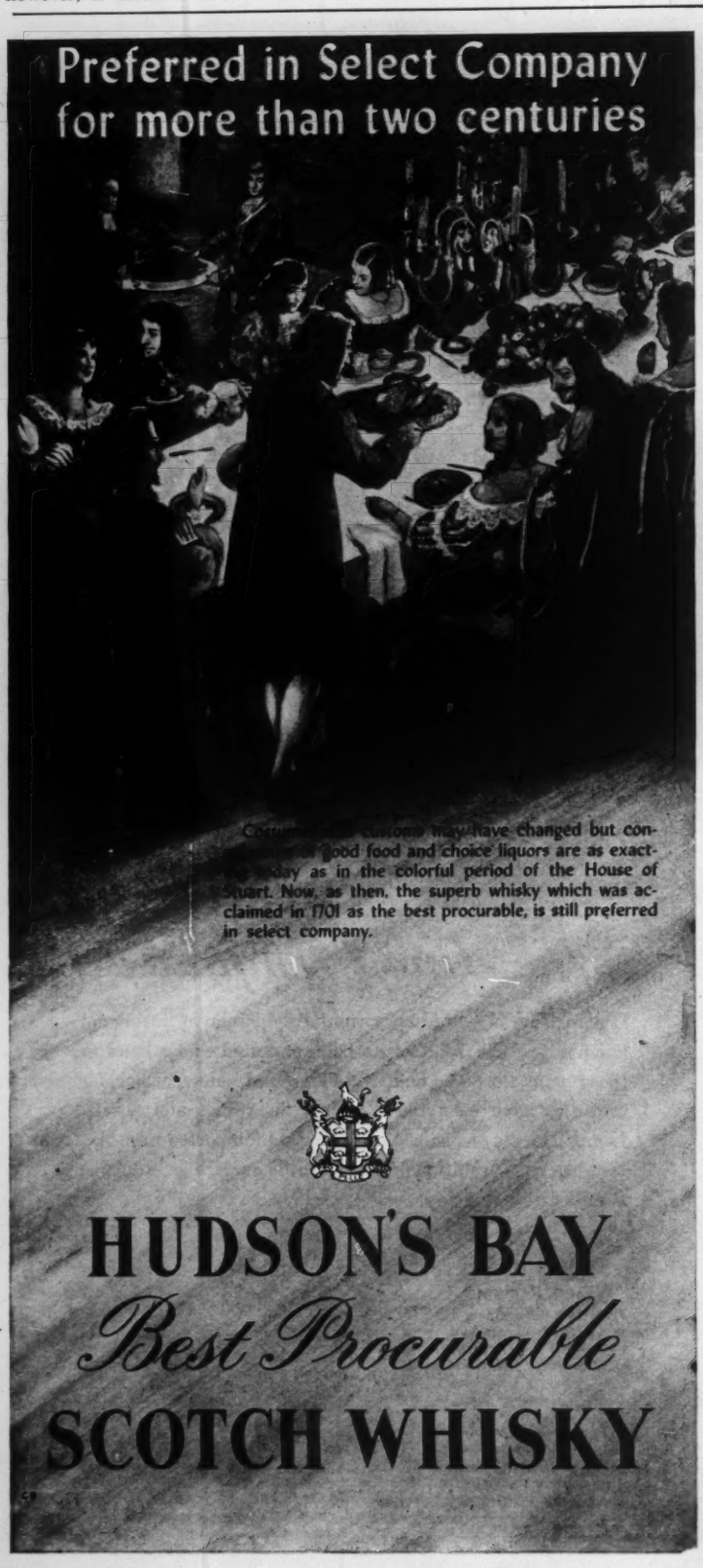
the moment there is no inconvenience in this. But there is some danger in the division of the world into economic sectors. The United States and Canada may find themselves split off from the larger world and uncomfortably dependent one on the other. It is true that immediately this may not concern us greatly. The United States offers a great market for materials though the record is that of a fluctuating and not too dependable market. In the long run, however, it offers no substitute for the United Kingdom and Western Europe as markets for our cereals, whose importance I do not need to urge in this year of abundant harvests.

It is quite clear that if the Sterling Area is to continue as it is, a restricted area subject to recurring exchange crises and successive curtailments of imports, this will make a great difference in the direction and course of Canadian development and may indeed affect our political development as well.

Since the end of the war there have been very substantial and far-reaching reductions in the United States tariff structure. When we take into account the degree by which their specific duties have been diluted by the great rise in prices as well as the reductions conceded through tariff negotiations the change is very great and impressive. There has been, of course, latterly some backsliding with respect to agreements but there is an even more important problem which is looming up. For a long time the United States has favored the importation of necessary raw materials and their free list has been a large and expanding one. They have been much less generous in tariff reductions on highly processed goods. The pattern of their thought seems to be that it is a good thing to make raw materials plentiful in order to build up their output of manufactured goods. No one seems to have pointed out to them that this sort of policy is closely similar to the British policy of 1776 which was one element in provoking the War of Independence.

There are two important results of this kind of policy. The first arises from the fact that if the United Kingdom and Western Europe are to regain a healthy position they must find their chief trade in those products which have a high labor content, that is, those products that are highly processed. In that quarter of the world natural resources are scarce but labor and industrial skill are plentiful, and it is on the resources that are plentiful that a nation must base its exports. True, it is possible to enter the United States and Canadian markets indirectly by selling highly processed goods to South East Asia and exporting rubber and tin to the United States but this must not be the sole method of entry to dollar markets.

This brings up the second point which has been twice emphasized since the war. If entrance to the United States market is almost entirely through raw materials, that source of dollars is unstable. Prices and inventories of raw materials fluctuate notoriously and with them fluctuates the dollar supply of a large part of the world. In addition to the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tariff, United States customs law has been found to impose serious barriers on trade which apply particularly to the more highly processed goods. If the United States is to fulfil her great role in the world, she must really carry out the policies of Cordell Hull consistently and not follow the pattern of an eighteenth century empire.

What is needed to make sense of U.S. anti-monopoly policy, to derive the greatest economic gain from her practice of labor saving and high wages and to make sound and beneficent her economic leadership in the world is a steady reduction of barriers against imports of high processed goods.

Nothing is clearer than that the the Western World will be a restricted and unhappy place unless the Sterling Area and Western Europe can be brought into freer relationship with the dollar area. This can be done only if these countries themselves will take a realistic view of their own opportunities for earning income abroad and of the standards of living to which their earnings entitle them. Once they have done that we must be prepared to help to make easier the path which they must follow.

The prosperity which we in Canada are experiencing, real as its foundations are, is not enough. It is subject to heavy discount in an unstable world. The fruits of our present investments will endure over a long period only if economic freedom can be enlarged in the Western World. Our increasing wealth and power bring us greater responsibilities.

BOOK FOR BUSINESS

On Mind to Mind

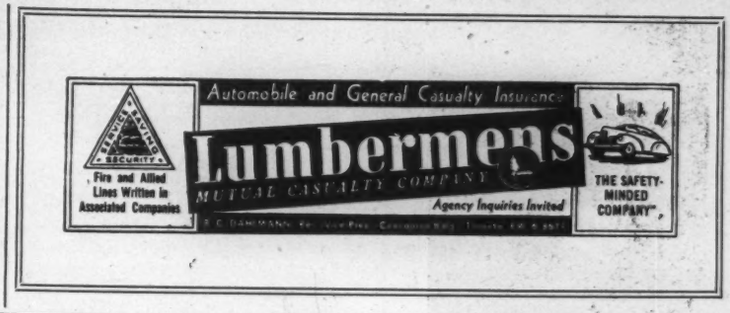
THE STRATEGY OF CULTURE—by Harold A. Innis—*U of T Press*—$0.75.

by B. K. Sandwell

THE MIND of Professor Innis has been working recently, with its customary eagle vision, on the subject of the economics of communication. In one of the two essays in this little brochure he deals with the social effects of the fact that for the first time in the history of mankind an immense part of the mechanism of communication is now devoted entirely to the purposes of salesmanship, instead of those of information and artistic satisfaction. Nor is the salesmanship concerned solely with the sale of goods and services; there is also propaganda, or the salesmanship of ideas and attitudes, which is perhaps even more disturbing culturally than the more commercial kind.

The author's amazing capacity for linking up apparently unconnected facts is exemplified time and again. "Decline in the practice of reading aloud led to a decline in the importance of censorship", and by implication to an increase in the sexuality of popular literature. "Books produced for individual reading" put their emphasis on speed and action; the modern novel of crime and violence would have been impossible in the days of reading aloud.

The whole essay is full of the most stimulating thinking, and so is the second one on the military implications of the American Constitution. Professor Innis sees the history of the United States largely as a continuation of the conflict between Cavalier and Roundhead, represented in South and North respectively. Some of his quotations sound like support for the Leninist theory that war is necessary for the functioning of the capitalist system.



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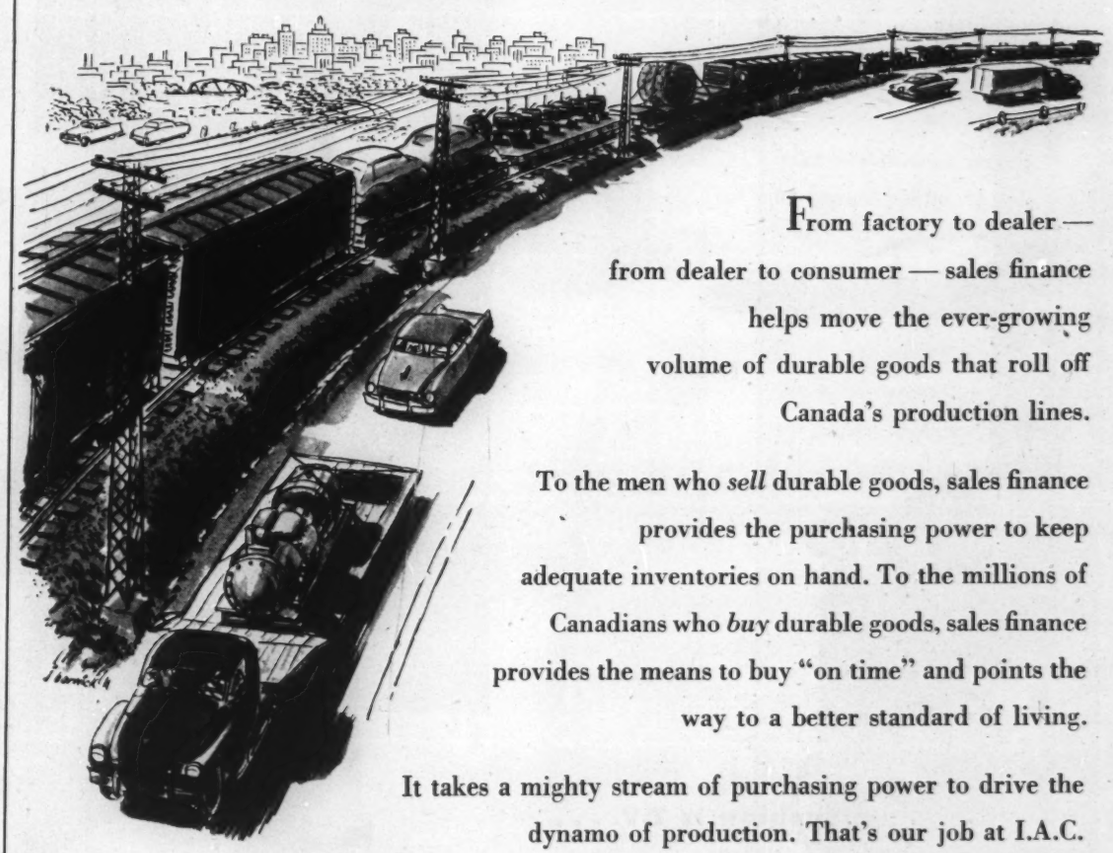

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FILMS

Cat Got Your Tongue?

by Mary Lowrey Ross

BECAUSE they were searching for novelty, or had grown tired of the sound of the human voice, or had exhausted the resources of dialogue, or maybe just for the hell of it, the producers of "The Thief" have turned out a film in which nobody utters a single word. Once you have accustomed yourself to the unearthly silence you may find it an interesting and even tranquillizing experience.

The thief in this case is a nuclear physicist (Ray Milland), a member of the Atomic Energy Commission who has sold out his country to a foreign spy-ring. Possibly because problems of motivation would have put too much strain on a film that had temporarily lost its tongue, the picture doesn't explain how a respected young scientist could have got himself in this particular predicament. Nor does it clarify his sudden resolution, in the concluding sequence, to give himself up to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Director Russel Rouse, operating almost exclusively on the visual plane, leaves analyses of this sort to the audience and contents himself with running out a chase-and-retribution thriller. On this level it does unusually well.

THE PRODUCTION to be sure makes plenty of use of sound. Telephones jangle, cameras click, trains rumble in the distance, frantic footsteps move up and down stairs, and there is a noisy and more than usually officious musical background to point up the action. For the remainder, the picture depends, pictorially, on flight and pursuit, close-ups of agonized and threatening faces, overflowing ash-trays and the insistent telephone which conveys the signals back and forth.

Most of the microfilm exchanges here take place in the Congressional Library, and it is hard to imagine how such furtive and suspicious carryings-on could have failed to attract the attention of even the most absorbed Congressional book-worm. Our scientist gets away with it, however, until a member of the ring is knocked down and killed in the street, while still clutching the incriminating microfilm. After that the action shifts to New York, the Empire State Building, and, finally, the water-front, where the physicist's conscience finally catches up with him, just a nose ahead of the FBI.

The film introduces Rita Gam, a beautiful newcomer who, like the rest of the cast, hasn't a word to say for herself. She merely uses her eyes, her torso and a pair of silk legs for the benefit of the distracted scientist. Since she is splendidly equipped in all these respects she manages to make her intentions very clear and compelling. It is hard to say, from the brief glimpse we are given here, whether Miss Gam can act or not;

but she can certainly make a remarkable demonstration.

"The Thief" is strictly a tour de force, and its method happens to be particularly applicable to espionage-drama, whose characters are much too tense and busy to indulge in idle chatter. While it won't establish any trend, we may hope that the sheer novelty may act as a temporary check on the terrible garrulity of the screen. Now that Director Rouse has shown the way we may hear a little less, for a little while, from child-stars, soap-opera heroines, and Comedians Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis.

IT WAS worth while going back to see "Camille," if only to establish the fact that Greta Garbo was actually as beautiful as her legend; she is; and her acting, in the stagiest of old nineteenth-century melodramas, holds all its old enchantment. She acts without even the appearance of acting. A great deal of the time her mere presence, and the play of feeling on the Garbo face, like light on running water, is enough to illuminate the story. It isn't much wonder that her retirement from the screen spoiled movie-going for a whole generation of Garbo lovers.

The special Garbo quality — a blend of withdrawal and tenderness, stillness and lovely animation—was never more in evidence than in "Camille". Without asserting herself, she diminishes everyone on the screen. Laura Hope Crews, as a gay old party of the period, fairly burns up the track with old-fashioned acting energy. Lenore Ulric, as Camille's rival, is all bounce and malice and vitality. Robert Taylor, the screen's handsomest juvenile—the picture was produced in 1937—makes love, renounces, and suffers and suffers; and it all does them no good, no good whatever, everything fades before Garbo's luminous approach. Even the sound—the clatter, and period dialogue and popping of champagne corks—tends to recede in the distance, leaving only Garbo on the screen, looking rueful or gay, or compassionate, lost in pity for herself, for her lover, for all the people in the world, perhaps even a little for the other people in the cast.

"SOMETHING Money Can't Buy," a British comedy, is a rather protracted study of young married life in postwar England. The young husband (Anthony Steel) returns from the war to take up a junior clerkship. The wife (Patricia Roc) settles down to domesticity in a rather dismal flat, hung with diapers. Presently the husband throws up his job, and taking to the road, picks up a slightly unbelted Earl who sets him up in the roving restaurant business. The wife starts an employment agency and presently works it up into a flourishing enterprise. After a few mild tiffs the pair settle down, happy, solvent and united, restored to all the things that money can't buy and pretty well set up with all the agreeable things that it can. It's very much the kind of fiction one reads under the dryer.

■ University Plays:

Hart House Theatre, Toronto, with Bob Gill back at the helm as usual, opened from Oct. 24-Nov. 1 with Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton." University of Alberta's Studio Theatre and Professor Bob Orchard start their four-productions season with Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer". McGill Players' Club has chosen "Goodbye My Fancy"—with a college setting. McMaster University, Hamilton, leads off with Robertson Davies's "At My Heart's Core," Nov. 28-29.

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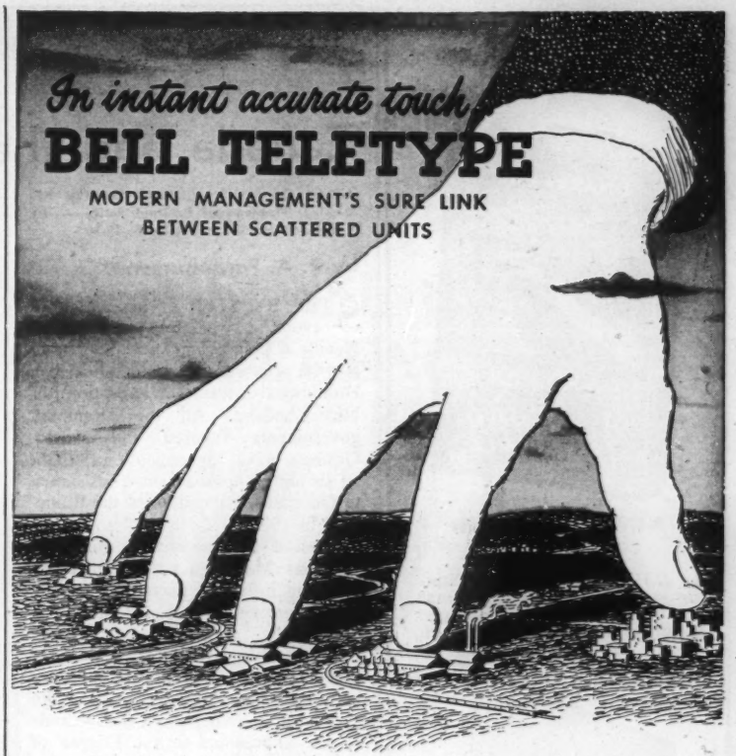

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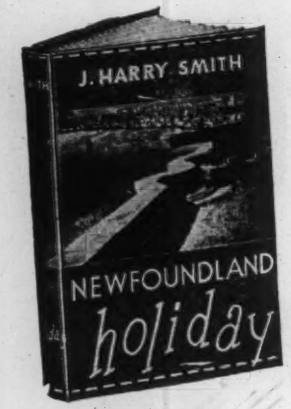

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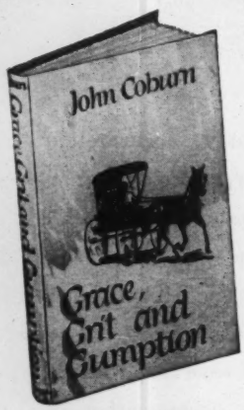

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By John Coburn, author of *I Kept My Powder Dry.* Bubbling with Irish wit, here are more stories of pioneer days in the ministry. $3.25

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BOOK REVIEWS

Canada and the Comonwealth

SURVEY OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS: Problems of External Policy — by Nicholas Mansergh—*Oxford*—$9.50.

by R. A. Farquharson

STEP BY STEP in his policy of avoiding war by appeasement, Neville Chamberlain was supported by the governments of all British Dominions with the exception of New Zealand. All the Dominion governments favored the Anglo-German naval agreements in 1935; all strongly opposed armed resistance to German reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936.

"Indeed at that critical moment," Nicholas Mansergh writes, "their restraining influence played its part in the determination of United Kingdom policy."

Mansergh's new 449-page study of the external policies of the countries combined in the Commonwealth throws a new light on the attitude of the Dominions to the League of Nations and to all the events leading up to war. It also throws light on the personalities involved.

"In a very real sense Mr. Mackenzie King was the voice of the new age in Commonwealth relationships, an age less assured, but in many respects less realistic than the old." Mr. Mansergh writes that Mr. King was "the representative figure of the period. He was not a man . . . who had changed the course of history but one who had notably assisted its natural development. He was the solid, unromantic Hamlet of the Commonwealth forever refraining from leaping. Yet his characteristic reluctance to embark upon dramatic courses or to commit himself with finality to a particular policy, carried with it long-term advantages, which perhaps outweighed its undoubted short-term liabilities. For the indecision of Mr. Mackenzie King was the indecision of a man who had a sense of distant perspectives, who saw the goal towards which the Commonwealth must move."

One of the penalties Canada pays for drawing its reporting of external events almost entirely from American and to a lesser extent from British sources, is that Canadians often have to wait until a book of this kind is published to realize the part their own country has been playing in world affairs.

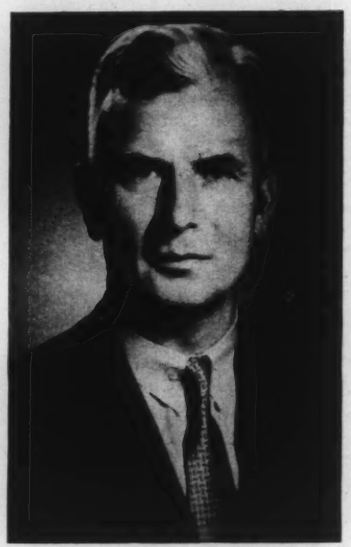
Mr. Mansergh provides the impression that Canadians have virtually shaped the Commonwealth as it exists today. The influence of Canada was decisive, he says, in the move to define the nature of the Commonwealth even though the roles played by South Africa and by the Irish Free State received much more prominence. He finds that the "peculiarly Canadian mistrust of large and ostentatious imperial gatherings," led to the discontinuance of Imperial conferences after 1937 and the substitution of less formal meetings of principal Commonwealth statesmen.

He cites Arthur Meighen's opposition to the renewal of the Japanese alliance in 1921 as deciding the Commonwealth in favor of the American argument.

Canadians have had a tendency to view Mr. King's stand in opposition to Lloyd George on the Chanak incident from the standpoint of domestic politics. Prof. Mansergh finds that it was of outstanding importance in the history of Commonwealth relations.

"The contention that the parliament of a dominion alone could decide the issue of peace or war explicitly asserted ultimate dominion sovereignty in the field of foreign affairs. In so doing it implicitly but fundamentally challenged the conception of an imperial foreign policy . . . upon which Mr. Lloyd George relied in 1922. It challenged such a conception, moreover, not on grounds of practicability, but on grounds of principle."

Mr. Mansergh has provided a book which will be a mine of rich material for students of Commonwealth history. It is a pity that so much that is of keenest interest should be hidden behind the dreary title: "Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs."



—Notman, Montreal
N. J. BERRILL

World Around Us

JOURNEY INTO WONDER—by N. J. Berrill—*Dodd, Mead*—$5.00.

by John L. Watson

MR. BERRILL is Strathcona Professor of Zoology at McGill University and an eminent authority on marine biology. His book is a curious one; one that librarians will find difficult to classify.

It is an account of the great voyages of discovery, from Columbus to Kon Tiki, with special reference to the natural phenomena, zoological and botanical, which the voyagers observed and classified on their travels. In Columbus' time, these natural phenomena served as guides and warnings to the mariners who learned to interpret the flight of birds and the drifting of seaweed in terms of landfalls and currents. The lively minds of the Elizabethan freebooters combined a love of adventure and lust for gain with a genuine interest in the world of nature. The young Charles Darwin laid the groundwork for "The Origin of Species" in the notes he made on a long voyage round South America in *H.M.S. Beagle.*

"Journey Into Wonder" contains much of the fascination of books like "The Sea Around Us", and Mr. Berrill, unlike many professors of science, is a powerful and engaging writer; his book scores on all counts: as a scientific treatise, as a story of adventure, as a piece of literature.

Craftsman's Work

THE YELLOW SWEATER and Other Stories—by Hugh Garner—*Collins*—$3.00.

by J. L. Charlesworth

THE SHORT STORY is a form of the writer's art that is practised by a good number of Canadians, but few get to the point of publishing collections of them. This may not be so much the fault of the authors as of the publishers, for there is a tradition that short stories in book form do not sell as well as novels. Thus the republication of these stories of Hugh Garner's, which have all appeared in Canadian magazines, is something of a literary event.

The stories range in mood from humorous to tragic, but the humor is rather on the sombre side, so that the general impression left by the whole collection is of a sadness in sharp contrast with the cheerful grin displayed by the author in a photograph ornamenting the book's jacket. One cannot reasonably quarrel with an author about his choice of subjects, but a more generous display of Mr. Garner's humor would have given the book a better balance. His story of "The Man with the Musical Tooth" is a proof that he can be really funny in print, although the hero is a confessed murderer.

As is inevitable in a modern author, the critical reader can notice in Mr. Garner's work the influences of Ernest Hemingway and Morley Callaghan. This is not to imply that he is anything of a copyist, but he has developed a simple, apparently straightforward style of writing, which leaves to the reader's imagination the non-essential details with which writers of an older school used to overload their stories. It is a form of writing that requires sympathetic readers for its full effect. Mr. Garner's work deserves to find them.

Stirring of the Heart

GRACE, GRIT AND GUMPTION—by John Coburn—*Ryerson*—$3.25.

by B. K. Sandwell

THE CHARACTER of this book could hardly be better summed up than by its admirable title. It is a second instalment, following "I Kept My Powder Dry", of the reminiscences of a Methodist preacher—still one of the most persuasive and moving orators of the United Church—who began his career in the horse-and-buggy days and has kept abreast of the times into the second half of the 20th century.

Much of it deals with remarkable cases of "conversion", a phenomenon about which psychologists are less skeptical than they used to be. Dr. Coburn's attitude towards evangelical methods is pretty clearly indicated in one passage about "a great revival in Stayner Methodist Church—no wild fire or undue emotionalism (I would have very quickly squelched that) but a real, deep stirring in the hearts of many people, within and without the church."

One gets the feeling that the success of this revival was largely due to the deep sincerity of the pastor himself, a sincerity which enabled him to draw the line quite easily between the unhealthy emotionalism of some "revivalists" and the profound searching of heart which can often be brought about by a really earnest preacher working in a favorable atmosphere. The discredit in which "revivalism" is often held may be due to the shallowness and even the crass commercialism of some of its professional practitioners.

West and East

WINDOWS FOR THE CROWN PRINCE — by Elizabeth Gray Vining — *Longmans, Green* —$4.75.

by Jack Lewis

IN 1946, Elizabeth Vining, a young Quaker widow from Philadelphia, was appointed by the Emperor of Japan as tutor for his eldest son, the Crown Prince Akihito. For the next four years she lived in her own house near the Imperial Palace in Tokio "opening windows on a wider world" for the future Emperor of Nippon, implanting in his young mind Western ideas of democracy, civilization and justice.

The similarity of this theme to that of Margaret Landon's "Anna and the King of Siam" will at once be apparent—and the comparison must be all in Miss Landon's favor. In the earlier book the impact of the Western mind on the Eastern one was described with extraordinary insight; in the new book it seems somehow less important and less dramatic. Miss Vining—whom one imagines to have been a most excellent and amiable teacher—is a rather solemn and pedestrian writer.

To say that the book lacks interest would be to do both writer and subject an injustice, for Japan's attempt to march in step with the Western world is an experiment of the very greatest interest—even to those who are inclined to wonder whether the attempt is really being made in good faith and not merely in obsequious (and temporary) deference to the wishes of the conqueror. However, there is some quality in Miss Vining's straightforward reporting, in her good Quaker modesty, that robs the narrative of the color and vitality it might have acquired at the hands of a more sophisticated writer.

Art of the Printer

DESIGN WITH TYPE—by Carl Dair—*McLeod* —$6.00.

by Paul Duval

THIS VOLUME is another instance of Canada's growing prestige in art and crafts abroad.

Carl Dair, who has established a firm reputation as a creative typographer within this country, has worked with type for more than two decades. This American publication should do much to bring his abilities before a wider international audience. In its pages he attempts to stimulate a concern with the flexibility of type as a major design factor in commercial and editorial layout.

Consisting of more than 100 pages, most of them presenting actual examples, "Design With Type" should prove to be an attractive and very useful addition to the libraries of creative designers and printers.

Cameo Petit Point

CUPID AND THE JACARANDA—by Sacheverell Sitwell—*Macmillan*—$5.00.

by Melwyn Breen

THIS IS the fifth volume of a series that began with "Dance of the Quick and the Dead" in 1936. Sitwell's peculiar brand of *esoterica* is favored by some as much as good-vintage wine. To others the extremely rarefied nature of much of his subject matter makes him heavy going. Nevertheless Sitwell is a writer of grace and charm and if there is something faded about his work, the bleach that has been applied to the way of life he represents is responsible and not his attitude towards it.

His subject matter is widely varied. It roams through the arts from painting to poetry to miniature painting. He is also widely travelled and has a photographic sensitivity that enables him to recall the peculiar emotion evoked by an *objet d'art* as well as its appearance, story and place in history. There is an edge of embarrassment to his writing when he lapses into a wistfully narcissistic review of his own achievement.

Sitwell's talent is rather specialized and within its narrow limits it is tiny. But it is also whole.

The Scarlet Thread

ESCAPE—OR DIE—by Paul Brickhill—*British Book Service*—$3.50.

by John Yocom

THERE HAVE now been a sufficient number of escape stories told by Second World War veterans to form quite a genre. The first ones stole the show in interest and those

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A SENSE OF URGENCY

by C. L. BURTON

The Dominion of Canada was just nine years old when Charles Burton was born. Toronto, to which he moved when he was 12, had a population of less than 80,000, and in it a Scot named Robert Simpson had built a fine new store. The boy and his city, the store and the Dominion, all grew and developed. The evolution of the three was to influence the life and career of young Burton, and he, in his turn, was to leave his mark on them. It is a remarkable and eventful story that is told here with warmth, great candour, and delightful humour. It is filled with the practical wisdom of a long and purposeful life, and it will be a source of inspiration to young Canadians for years to come. Mr. Burton has written a permanent and invaluable addition to the social and economic history of Canada.

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that followed have paled a bit—not because of literary inferiority, necessarily—but simply because they gave little that was really new. I am afraid that this collection of short escape stories therefore suffers somewhat. Excepting the title story which concerns the incredible escape of an RAF aircrew member from a Japanese POW camp through a jungle hell in Malay, the group has a hard time beating what has already been written about human resourcefulness and escape techniques.

These stories have been taken from the annals of the RAF Escaping Society; the book was written to provide funds for the society. The organization has the unusual purpose, apart from being a focus and a means of reunion for its members, of "repaying some part of the debt we owe to our former civilian allies, especially to the widows and orphans of those who died trying to help us in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and in the Far East."

This repayment must have some interesting post-operative sidelights which are not mentioned here. For instance, as detailed at length in one story and mentioned in others, women of easy virtue were one of the more successful aids in providing help for escapees in enemy territory.

Writers and Writing

WITH the passing of DEWEY BLOOM, we lost one of our oldest friends.

Dewey was publicity director for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Canada. He had been in show business publicity since 1924. Born in Hamilton, he spent several years in New York and London, England.

As manager for Gertrude Lawrence, he accompanied that great star from New York to England, after her big success in Charlot's Revue. He did publicity campaigns for Jane Cowl, Peggy Hopkins Joyce, Barbara La Marr during 1920's and was in charge of publicity for Associated Pictures Corporation at the time they built Roxy Theatre, New York.

Dewey often came to Toronto from New York with such pictures as "The Scarlet Letter," "Trader Horn" and others. When H. L. Nathanson, M-G-M induced him to return to Canada his special emphasis was to be on British pictures. His first "Sunshine Susie" had a phenomenal run at the Uptown Theatre.

During our own days as a motion picture columnist for the *Star Weekly* we had a close-up of his work but, before and after that time, as a quiet, thoughtful, always-loyal friend, we knew him best.

■ W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., set a standard of excellence in first of Literary Luncheon series when MAZO DE LA ROCHE was guest.

Twenty-five years ago we attended Toronto's party for the fragile, trigger-nerved author. She was being acclaimed as "Jalna" winner. The years have been incredibly productive.

Hordes and swarms of authors, poets, newspaper people, radio writers, editors and all types of scribblers were present to hear an intellectual homespun talk by Miss de la Roche. She amused, delighted us: said it was annoying to have people, who didn't care, greet one with: "Hello, how are you today?" She cited an old Englishman, in humble circumstances, who greeted her, according to the time of day:

"Good morning!"
"Good afternoon!"
"Good evening!"

■ "A Sense of Urgency: Memoirs of a Canadian Merchant" we found to be one of those books one "can't put down". We are glad we did though—to accept an invitation to a luncheon by Clarke, Irwin, who published it, for Mr. C. L. BURTON, Chairman of the Board of Simpsons, Limited, who had written it.

Mr. Burton's greeting was: "I hear my book has almost broken up your home?"

Replying I didn't know which little bird had been impudent enough to tell him, I admitted that it was true that I had grabbed his book first and no one else could even grab it long enough to admire those so "Canadianish" illustrations by Grant Macdonald.

Then we sat beside Mr. Burton, who is one of those "appears young but certainly must be older" men, and talked about his book. He admits, when he holds that creation in his hands, he feels a bit emotional: "maybe a poor thing but mine own" feeling takes possession of him.

Mr. Burton believes in "inspiration and piles of copy paper and sharpened pencils" method of authorship. He doesn't care about having people just standing around waiting for him to think so he retires to his room, or gets up in the middle of the night, and writes. Some of his best work has been done at his farm or cottage as well as in his Toronto home. He lets "memory stir" (his own words). He writes until it is time to do something else—or inspiration departs until another day—which may be next day, next week or three months later.

(This goes to prove that books will find a way—however curious.)

—*Rica*

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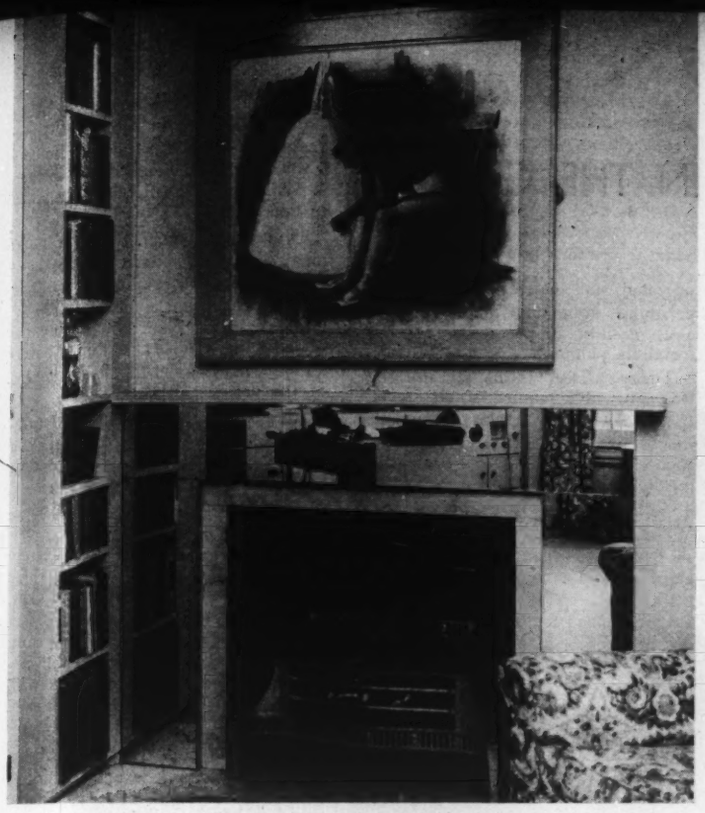
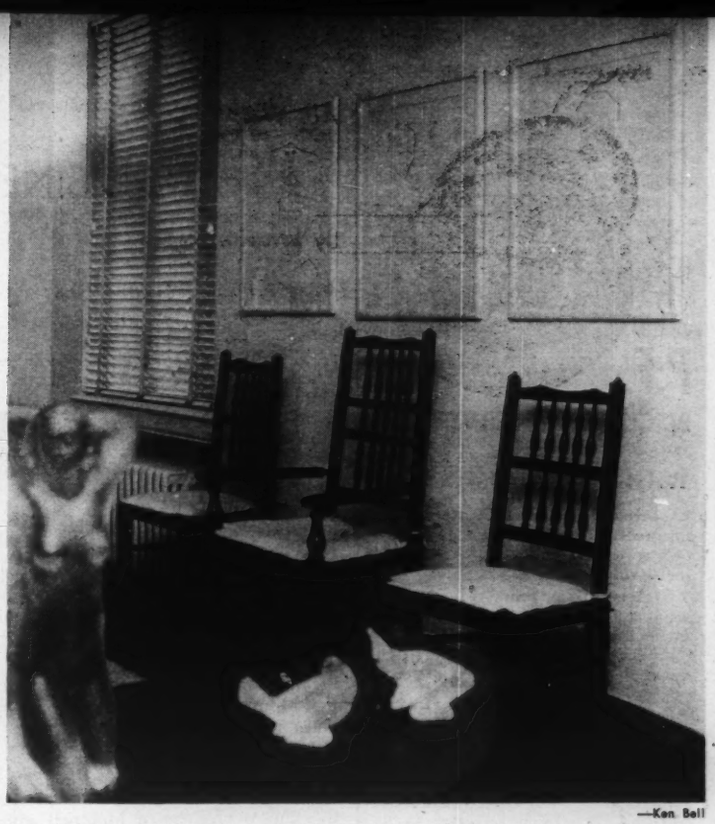


CHARLES COMFORT'S "Ballerina" adorns home of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Michener.



—Ken Bell

BLACK-WHITE drawings by Jack Nichols in Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Vaughan's home.

WORLD OF WOMEN

CANADIAN ART AT HOME

by Paul Duval

COLLECTING Canadian pictures is the enterprising hobby of an increasing number of Canadians. Each year, more native sculpture and painting is making its appearance in interiors. It is being discovered that the acquisition of native *objets d'art* is one of the most creative and rewarding of all collecting activities.

The role of Canadian art in the home is a multiple one. First, of course, is its function as a decorative *motif*. Few of us have the means to build separate gallery rooms for the primary purpose of exhibiting pictures. However, works of art may still lend that distinction and character which comes from the meeting of creative talent and the personal taste of the owner. Paintings in the home reflect the interests and discrimination of their possessors, and this leaves a wide field of selection for the potential collector.

It is not necessary to have either large amounts of capital or a comprehensive knowledge of art in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

PAINTING by Paraskeva Clark forms rich foil to arch in J. S. McLean residence.

←

→

"EMILY CARR" room of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Band features work of BC artist.

P.F.

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AIR WAYS

CUISINE IN THE CLOUDS

by Lyn Harrington

"MENUS ON AIRLINES are always undergoing some changes," says Edna Raynor, who supervises the food you eat when flying Trans-Canada Air Lines. "But the U.S. embargo on Canadian meats made all our other changes look minor. At present we can serve only fish or fowl dinners on planes going to the States."

That is only one of the many adjustments which have taken place at Aero Caterers plant in Winnipeg. Miss Edna Raynor, dietician and plant manager, has almost a double load to carry, now that Winnipeg supplies all TCA domestic and Caribbean flights. The latter, and eastern Canadian flights, were formerly supplied from the Montreal plant, which now devotes its energies exclusively to Trans-Atlantic flights.

Ever since TCA began, 16 years ago, Aero Caterers, Ltd., (owned by the Phelan brothers of Montreal and Toronto) has been supplying food for those who fly the airways. They've also operated staff cafeterias for airport personnel, fountains, lunch counters and, recently, dining rooms for the travelling public.

Today's "free" meals are not the least attractive feature of air travel. In the early days, meals were simple snacks of sandwiches and cake. As food technicians ironed out the kinks, meals became more ambitious.

THE experimental period was full of headaches. Sponge cake collapsed and hardened at high altitudes. Whipped cream "wept". Gravy broke down. Spices doubled their pungency. Odorous or strongly-flavored food had to be avoided, and portions had to be limited for fear of indigestion. A few of those rules still hold good, but in today's pressurized cabins, the pre-frozen meals served there are at least as good and as varied as those you get at home.

Miss Raynor knows food, and she knows flying. She was a hospital dietician until she joined the RCAF. After the war, she went into Aero Caterers' kitchen in Montreal. Three years ago, when the Phelan brothers opened the second, and larger, kitchen at Winnipeg, Miss Raynor was asked to take charge.

Under her guidance about 1,400 meals a day are cooked and packaged in the crowded building on Main Street. That means some 34,000 meals a month. This plant cooks only the main course. Salads, desserts, beverages are made up at the flight-kitchens of the various airports.

Menus are worked out very carefully, and used in strict rotation. You can fly from Vancouver to London, England, without repeating luncheon or dinner menus. Breakfast is a standard bacon-and-eggs and like the dinners, frozen. Nine meats get feature billing on the dinner menus. Three kinds of fish, chicken and turkey, roast beef, veal and lamb, and filet mignon. Roast pork doesn't go aloft, since it is not acceptable to all palates, and doesn't "process out" well, anyway.

"We buy our supplies in bulk," says Miss Raynor, "to take advantage of low prices. For example, turkeys are cheapest right after Christmas. Lamb isn't always easy to get, so we buy in quantity when it is available, and store it in lockers. We use a great

CONCERNING FOOD

THE MAGNIFICENT CAKE

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

CAKES for the most part are the frivolous items on our daily fare, designed to please both the palate and the eye and for the sheer joy of eating, an occasional feast of superb cake, swathed in gorgeous icing, is memorable.

We're pleased to give a recipe for a new type Angel Food Cake —new to us at least. Although it calls for use of egg yolks in the batter it cannot be classed as a sponge cake for the texture is that of Angel Food — extremely delicate and tender. This naturally comes in the category of fancy baking and is not the type of cake you whip up between getting the children off to school and dashing off to a club meeting. You need peace and quiet and the kitchen to yourself. But don't let this discourage you. If anything this cake is easier to make than Angel Food and all the beating can be done with an electric mixer—a wonderful muscle and time saver.

Custard Angel Food

8 egg yolks
1¼ cups sugar
½ cup water
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
1 cup sifted cake flour
¼ tsp. salt
2 tsps. almond flavoring
8 egg whites
¾ tsp. cream of tartar

Beat egg yolks until light. In a saucepan combine sugar, water and ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar. Bring to a boil and boil until it spins a light thread or registers 230°F on a candy thermometer. Gradually beat the syrup into egg yolks until mixture is thick and cool.

Sift 1 cup of sifted cake flour with salt 4 times. Fold gently into egg yolk mixture with rubber scraper. Fold in flavoring.

Beat the egg whites until frothy, add cream of tartar and beat until stiff but not dry. Fold into egg yolk mixture gently.

Turn into ungreased 10 in. by 4 in. tube pan. Cut through batter with a knife to remove bubbles. Bake in a 300°F oven for 1½ hours or until done.

Invert cake to cool. If cake is above edge of pan stand pan legs on inverted fruit saucers to keep it clear of the table. Remove when cold and frost as desired.

Notes:

1. If using electric mixer use small bowl to beat egg whites. It may be necessary to transfer mixture to a larger bowl in order to add all the syrup.
2. The time of baking depends on oven variations—so it is advisable to look at the cake after baking 1 hour and 20 minutes. The cake should be a medium brown color, slightly cracked on top and spring back to the touch.

Rest this masterpiece on your prettiest plate and frost with a rather special frosting called—

Buttercream Marshmallow Icing

2 egg whites
1½ cups sugar
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
1/3 cup water
1 tsp. vanilla or almond flavoring
¾ cup butter (part shortening if desired)

Combine ingredients, except flavoring and butter, in top of double boiler. Beat until well combined. Set over boiling water and beat until mixture holds its shape—about 7 minutes. Remove from heat and beat 1 minute longer. Let cool to lukewarm.

Cream butter and shortening until it is the consistency of whipped cream. Add yellow food coloring if desired. Add 7 minute icing a little at a time, beating well after each addition. This is an unusual icing but is just right for the Custard Angel Food. A sprinkling of slivered almonds (about ½ cup) makes a truly elegant finish.

Variation:

Fold cooled 7 minute icing into 1 cup heavy cream, whipped. Split Custard Angel Food into layers—fill and frost cake as usual. Serve as a glamorous dessert.

deal of fresh fruit in summer, when it's plentiful. Like any housewife, we have to watch costs."

But buying in gross lots and using quantity recipes does not result in pallid mass-produced flavor. Recipes used by Aero Caterers are extremely exact, and must be followed to the letter. Let there be a suggestion of too much salt in the Waldorf salad made up in some flight-kitchen, and Service Manager Jarvis is there on the spot to check up, and overhaul the menu if necessary.

In the Winnipeg plant, topnotch chefs cook the food. White-smocked girls tong the meat onto an aluminum tray set on scales. Vegetables go alongside. Dressing is sectioned off in aluminum foil, so that it does not absorb the gravy. Then the whole tray is quick frozen.

That tray, heated in a small oven aboard the plane, used to be your dinner-plate, until last April. Now the frozen food is removed from the tray, swathed in polyethylene bags for shipment. The hot dinner is now served on a sturdy square plastic plate, which does not have to be scrapped after two usings, as did the aluminum.

These frozen meals are shipped in dry ice to the various flight-kitchens across the country as they are needed. Toronto gets a shipment of meals weekly. Vancouver, with more storage space, gets them every month. Meals are ordered by number; for example, "1,200 No. 5 Dinners", or "500 No. 2 Luncheons".

Delays and cancellations at an airport complicate meals, as well as other things. Planes which normally leave in the morning will need so many breakfasts. If the plane is delayed, it will require luncheons instead. If still later, then dinners must be supplied.

A CERTAIN amount of loss is unavoidable. Salads and fruit drinks and desserts are prepared at the flight-kitchens at the last possible moment.

(Air lines are under obligation to give at least half-hour warning of change of schedule.) If the flight should be delayed too long, or be cancelled, some of that food, or butter pats and buns, can be used in the staff cafeteria, which the public never sees.

Since the introduction of hot meals in the clouds, some three years ago, more passengers than ever are switching to air travel. Miss Raynor now has a cramped corner of the plant, just about one foot larger than her desk. If more travellers take to the air, either she will be sitting out on Main Street—or Aero Caterers will have added a new wing to their still-new plant.

FIRST FOR ALUMNI

WE LOVE "firsts" and this one especially delights us in this man's world. The Alumni Association of the University of Toronto has achieved its first woman President. She's Pauline (Mrs. D. W.) McGibbon whose varied activities fill a 12-hour day and would do justice to the stamina of an iron-lunged robot. However, she comes from an extrovert and community-minded family where something was going on all the time in their Sarnia, Ont., home. Pauline takes people—collectively and preferably in large groups—the way some take drugs. People stimulate her. She can have a headache or an incipient cold and it immediately disappears in the face of a roomful of people . . . arguing about the theatre (it's one of her pet activities, as National Secretary of the Dominion Drama Festival) or discussing education (she's a member of the Board of Regents of Victoria College, U of T) or arranging IODE matters for the 85 chapters over which she rules as the youngest Municipal Regent Toronto has ever had.

She and her husband Donald went to school together in Sarnia; are graduates of Victoria College. They are both interested in theatre, music and art; are usually found in the football bleachers of a Fall Saturday afternoon.

Mrs McGibbon's other interests are mirrored in the offices she has held: she was the first chairman of The Children's Film Library Committee of Canada; is a director of the Toronto Welfare Council, is on the Executive of the Women's Musical Club, is a Director of *Canadian Scene*, a news service for new Canadians.

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ART AT HOME

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41

order to build up a group of first-rate pictures. While it is true that outstanding works of art can command vast sums of money, it is possible to purchase excellent originals within the limits of an average budget. For instance, it has long been a misapprehension that only "oil" paintings are really worth owning when, in truth, some of the world's most renowned and valuable collections have been built around water-colors, drawings or prints. Frequently, impressions from fine engravings or monochrome drawings will add more distinction to a given decorative scheme than the heavier effect of oil painting.

In the framing of a picture, each one bears its own problems. One general rule to follow, however: the simpler the appropriate frame is, the more telling the overall impression will be. Too often, a fine painting is spoiled, like an overdressed beauty, by an overabundance of gilt and glitter in the framing, so that the virtues of the art, itself, are overcome. Few rules can be stated about the placing of pictures within the home, since each interior, by its size and shape and period, has much to do with it. Pictures should be given enough plain space around them so that their impact is not lessened by the presence of "busy" patterns or objects immediately touching upon them.

The main pleasure from collecting contemporary Canadian art is not derived from its presence as a mere ornamental addition to the furnishings of the home. It arises from a sense of sharing in the creative life of one's own immediate society. It includes the sense of adventure which all true collecting entails: the feeling that the present-day painter whose work is purchased may one day emerge as one of his nation's most important. When you purchase works of art by living Canadians, you add a vitally contemporary "conversation piece" to your household. This remains true whether you can afford $10 for an original lithograph or $1,000 for an important canvas.

■ Queen's University opened a new women's residence, Adelaide Hall, named after Dr. Adelaide McLaughlin, wife of Col. R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa whose generosity made this new wing possible. The reception room is to be known as the Caroline E. McNeill Room, its furnishings having been donated by Dr. W. E. McNeill, former Vice-Principal, in memory of his late wife who was the first Dean of Women. The new dining-hall is named as the old one was, the Eliza Gordon, after the wife of a former principal and the mother of Professor Wilhelmina Gordon, now retired.

■ In the land of the bullfighters—but there to study on a scholarship at the University of Salamanca—is newspaperwoman Jean Cross of the *London Free Press.* She's a graduate of McGill and Radcliffe in the U.S.

LIGHTER SIDE

Contribution to Progress

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I'VE BEEN reading with fascination about the efforts of the opinion pollsters to catch up on their errors in the 1948 American elections, (something like 4% on paper, and 100% in actual results.) In an effort to clarify the situation I decided to hold an opinion poll myself. Always in search of the definitive, I put my question, "What is your opinion of opinion polling?" to a group of opinion-holders selected as usual from the telephone book.

A Mr. Abernethy said that he understood that this time the pollsters intended to keep on polling right up till the United States elections.

"What kind of forecasting is it if you get the polling results right along with the election results?" he demanded. "Nostradamus forecast events 500 years in advance and had a smaller margin of error than the Gallup Polls in 1948."

A Mr. Bostwick, on the other hand, was enthusiastic over the future of the Gallup poll.

"I see they've now got the margin of error down to less than 1%," he said. "They keep this up and it won't be necessary to hold elections any more. Just use the Poll."

"What we need is a wider and wider circulation of opinions," he went on. "Every public institution an opinion-distribution centre, including even the service stations. No reason why they shouldn't check your opinions along with your gas and oil."

"But what about the sacredness of the ballot?" I asked. "What about the future of the *secret* opinion?"

"The way things are moving," Mr. Bostwick said, "the secret opinion hasn't any future."

A Mrs. Corcoran said that this was the fourth time that day she had been called to the telephone to give an opinion.

"AND ALL perfect strangers," she went on. "One wanted my opinion of state television, one on radio programs, one on pot abrasives, and one on the woman across the road who dries her husband's pyjamas in the upper front balcony."

"The way things are going," Mrs. Corcoran continued, "it won't be long before half the people in the country are taking in the opinions of the other half. Now my position is this: If my opinion has no value why ask for it? If it is valuable, why not pay for it?"

I said I would be happy to make whatever financial arrangement Mrs. Corcoran thought reasonable. She replied that she would be satisfied with a straight poll tax of 50 cents an opinion, and asked me to hold the line for a moment while she answered the front door.

She came back presently to say her caller had been an opinion-poller who was helping to make a national survey of the emotional stability of the Canadian public.

"Pinpoint sampling," Mrs. Corcoran explained. "She wanted to know whether I was (a) happy; (b) moderately happy; (c) unhappy; or (d) miserable."

"That is very interesting," I said. "Would you mind telling me what you told her?"

"Told her the lady of the house was out opinion-sampling," Mrs. Corcoran said.

SHE SEEMED considerably cheered by this episode and asked me in a friendlier tone how I myself felt about opinion-sampling.

I said that in my opinion the opinion poll was one of the outstanding achievements of modern life. "It is the best way yet devised," I said, "for feeling the pulse and examining the tongue of our ailing Democracy."

Mrs. Corcoran said tartly that Democracy's pulse was feeble and its tongue coated and any intelligent person would be able to recognize this without any help from the pollsters.

"Anyway that's my opinion," I said, "and it will cost you 50 cents."

There was a pause. "How do you like this lovely fall weather we're having?" I asked, to fill it in.

"Are you asking me for my opinion?" Mrs. Corcoran said.

"No, never mind," I said hastily, and hung up.

A Mrs. Zugzsmith, however, declared that she loved opinion-polling. "There was a time when nobody ever asked my opinion about anything. Now they keep coming to me and asking me what I think about detergents and cork mat flooring and nylon mesh, and how often do I go to church and do I read my favorite magazine back to front or front to back, and put in the bath-salts before running the water or run the water first—"

"I think the pollsters are doing a perfectly wonderful work," she went on. "I have the greatest sympathy with them, tramping the streets day after day, and maybe being put off or told to come back because the opinion-holder wasn't home. Fortunately we have a very obliging janitor in our building and now when I go out I just leave my opinions with him so the pollsters can pick them up without inconvenience."

"It's the very least one can do," Mrs. Zugzmith concluded, "to help along the spirit of modern progress."

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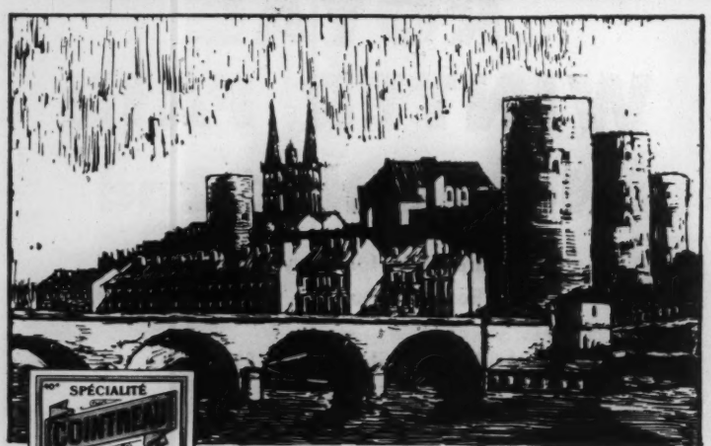

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BEAUTY

FRAGRANCE EN ROUTE

by Isabel Morgan

BEING GLAMOROUS while living out of a suitcase isn't easy, and most women throw up their hands at the idea of packing perfume. Here is how a woman who travels extensively does it:

Pack a small candle along with your bottles of precious fragrance. Once the seals on the bottles are broken, they can be re-sealed by lighting the candle and letting a little wax drip into the space between bottle and stopper. This temporary seal can be broken easily when you want your perfume again, yet it's a guarantee against spilling.

It's a good idea, too, to carry all perfume and cosmetic bottles in a waterproof bag that you pack just before you close the suitcase. Then your glamour equipment is always right on top, handy to use.

Word to the Brides: Hang a sachet bag on the same hanger which holds your wedding gown prior to the big day. A subtle scent will permeate the fabric, surrounding you in a cloud of fragrance.

Domestic Science: Spray toilet water or cologne on the ironing board. The heat of the iron will release the scent, giving a subtle fragrance to undies. And ironing chores will seem less arduous as you smell the beautiful scent. . . Help overcome the mustiness of clothes closets by spraying their walls and ceilings with cologne or toilet water. . . Place a small bowl filled with bath salts or powder sachet in the entrance hall of your home. Guests, and members of the family, will be greeted with a sweet smelling welcome. . . Bath salts or a few drops of toilet water in the finger bowl water gives a fragrant ending to the meal.

Visiting Hours: When giving a friend in the hospital a gift of toilet water or cologne, do select a scent which is suitable to the sick-room. Heavy, overly sweet, strong fragrances are sickening when you are ill, but a light, refreshing cologne is a delightful change from the usual rubbing alcohol used in hospitals.

BRAIN-TEASER

CURE FOR THE BLUES

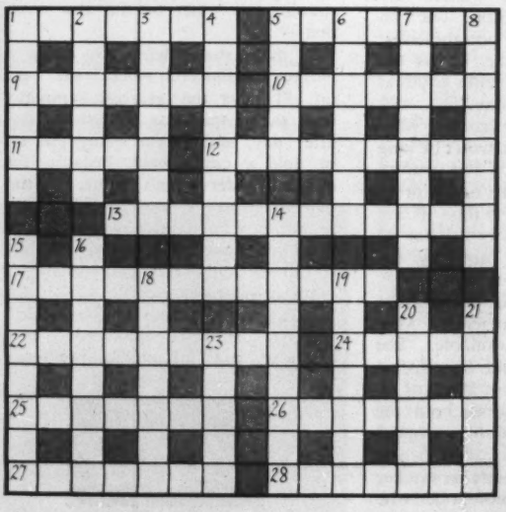
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. These measures call for a doctor at the start. (7)
5. How to emerge from an evening gown? (4, 3)
9. Inside man at the banquet? (7)
10. ". . . remedies are very appropriate for . . . diseases". (Hippocrates). (7)
11. "To utter sweet breath", wrote Shakespeare, abjure this. (5)
12. Showed the cat died in a peculiar fashion. (9)
13. See 1 down.
17. They may puzzle a soft head with confused replies, but there's a way out clearly seen. (12)
22. Relative state of Sam and Tom, for instance. (9)
24. If over one eye it gives one an untidy air at royal functions. (5)
25. A tremendous solo might begin and end with the shakes! (7)
26. They're great when 10 measures. (7)
27. Sisters in combats. (7)
28. The darn eye doesn't look straight! (7)

DOWN

1 and 13. Perhaps even Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" would change color if he doctored it up. (6,6,6)
2. 20, now out on the edge of Ireland. (6)
3. This city gets the blues because of 1, 13. (7)
4. Where you'll find your clubs, perhaps, under "c". (4, 5)
5. It is and it isn't a compound word. (5)
6. An astringent may make a cut ache. (7)
7. The musical approach? (8)
8. One of them is shrove. (8)
14. Simply act like one from the normal school? (9)
15. Make a splash by throwing small change in the platters. (8)
16. One pants for them in the slack season! (8)
18. They appeared in public, torsos in togas. (7)
19. There's sea around it on U.S.S.R. territory. (7)
20. One whose desire is never satisfied? (6)
21. Father used to be rested. (6)
23. Birds in 16, perhaps, but not a pant to be seen. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 3. See 25.
6. Chip
11. Sea food
12. Vitally
13. Issue
14. Rhoda
15. Ado
16. Gar
18. Cod-liver oil
19 and 22. See 1 down
24. Oar
25, 1 across, 3. Other fish to fry
26. Civet
28. Banquet
29. Andiron
30. Rita
31. Manse
32. Tuna

DOWN

1, 22, 19 across. Fishing for compliments
2. Seals
4. Ordered
5. Ravioli
7. Half a loaf
8. Payroll
9. Sole
10. Steamers
17. Rembrandt
18. Colloquy
19. Crowbar
20. Mahatma
21. Normans
23. Rotunda
26. Code
27. Vertu

(234)

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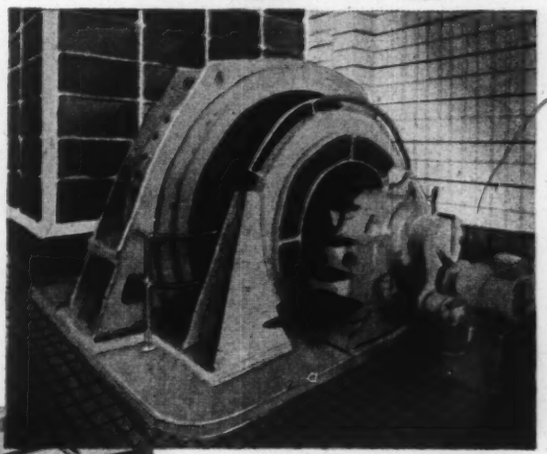

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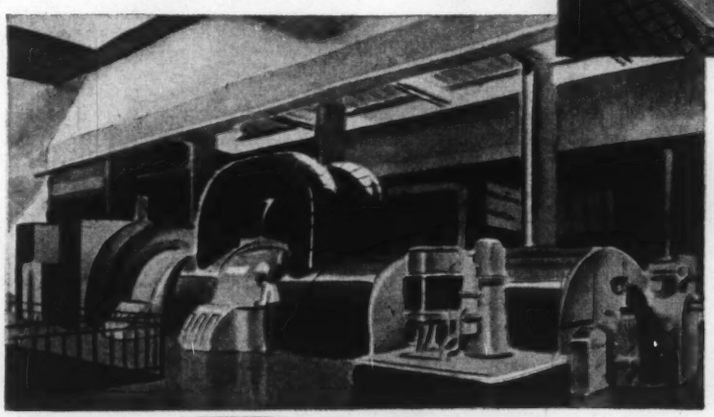

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* * *

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